The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,610.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
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First insertion.....Rs 5 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship SATARA, 1,337 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on the 16th August 1870, at noon.

During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to the end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

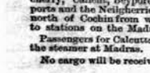
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on the 6th August 1870, at 4 P.M.

Up.			Down.	
	Aug.			Aug.
Leave Bombay	6	Leave Bussorah		23
" Kurrachee	10	" Mahomerah		28
" Gundur	11	" Fao		26
" Muscat	14	" Bushire		30
" Bunder Abbas.....	16			Sept.
" Linga	17	" Linga.....		1
" Bushire	20	" Bunder Abbas..		3
" Fao	21	" Muscat		5
" Mahomerah	21	" Gundur		7
Arrive Bussorah	22	" Kurrachee		10
		Arrive Bombay		13

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(via Suez Canal).

THE Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co. of GENOA, will despatch, on the 10th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz. :—

INDIA.....	Capt. Dodero.....	2,000 Tons
ASIA	Capt.	2,000 Tons
VENETIA	Capt. Crocco	2,000 Tons
ARABIA.....	Capt. Buzzolino.....	2,000 Tons

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance, and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden.....	£22	£15	£4	
" Suez	36	22	8	
" Port Said	38	25	10	Including Wines.
" Alexandria	39	25	10	
" Messina	45	32	12	
" Naples.....	47	34	13	
" Leghorn	50	35	15	
" Genoa	50	35	15	
" Marseilles	53	36	15-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above-named Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. ASIA will be despatched to Genoa on the 15th September next.

For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS.

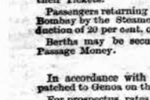
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 14th July 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET FERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles 1 per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Aden.....£ 25	.....£ 15	.....£ 5
" Suez ..... £ 40	.....£ 22-10	.....£ 9
" Port Said .....£ 42	.....£ 24	.....£ 9
" Marseilles ..£ 56	.....£ 36	.....£ 14

Children over three and under twelve years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

Owing to the Monsoon, the departures fixed for July and August, have been suspended.

The fine Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th September next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 6th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship City of Canton, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch BOATS at once to take DELIVERY; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st August 1870.

D. NICHOLSON and COMPANY,

SILK, WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN AGENTS,

50, 51 and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London,

Invite the attention of Officers of the Civil Service and of Families proceeding to or residing in India and China, to the fact that they have had twenty-five years' experience as SHIPPERS of GOODS to those Markets, and that they undertake the execution of Indents and Outfitting Orders on the closest wholesale terms.

N.B.—A Price List of 72 pages (sent post free), containing full particulars of every description of Silks, Woollens, Muslins, Calicoes, Prints, Lustre Umbrellas, Baby Linen Mantles, Shawls, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Linens, Blankets, Carpets, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Lace, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c., &c., and every particular necessary for ordering Goods from D. N. and Co.'s London Warehouse.

Terms—Not less than 50 per cent to accompany Indents and Balance against Bills of Lading.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture, Pianofortes and other Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire-arms, Cutlery, Agricultural Implements, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes, Wines, Ales, Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationary, Books, Toys, &c., &c., bought in the best Markets, and Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the Wanzer and the Britannia Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce Disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price List can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay; and Messrs. Balmer, Laurie & Co., Calcutta.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,

50, 51, & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Great saving of Freight via Suez Canal.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £30.....
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.....
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
2 " Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 " Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 " Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 " Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 " Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
½ " Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 " White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and vice versa, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Company will dispatch the Steam Ship NORNA (809 tons and 230 H.P., Captain A. M. Lockie, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th August, calling at Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

G. F. HENRY,

Bombay, 2nd August 1870. Superintendent.

NOTICE.—Consignees of GOODS per FLORENCE, Hoggyer, Master, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Hoggyer will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Agents for Captain Houston.

Bombay, 2nd August 1870.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY the 10th instant, on account of COCOANUT HOLIDAY:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
ROST. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES SIMPSON, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

NOTICE.—BASS & Co.'s BEER in WOOD is now ready for delivery.—Apply to

LYON & Co.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—

Established 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, JEWELLERY, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE, 100 ELLWOOD'S PATENT DRAB FELT HELMETS, suited for NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS and MEN, at English cost price and charges, Rs. 600.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTIES at NAREGAUM.—On THURSDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. HEERALALL and Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagees, Murgovandass Khooshaldass, on account and risk of the Mortgagors, Manoockbace, widow and administratrix of the late Mooljee Meghjee, and Govurdhundass Mooljee Lodha:—

At 4 P.M.—Lot 1.

All the right, title and interest of the aforesaid mortgagee, in or upon all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, and a pucka-built storied bungalow with a pretty garden of mango and other fruits and flowers, &c., situate, lying or being outside the Fort of Bombay, at Naregaum, in the village of Matoonga, in the sub-district of Mazagon, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9, assessed under No. 23, containing by admeasurement 2,228 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the east by the Sewree Road, on or towards the west by the Lal Baug Road, on or towards the north by the property of Dewjee Jeemajee Cassaria, on or towards the south by the property of Succaram Cassinath.

At 5 P.M.—Lot 2.

Opposite the abovenamed garden.

All the right, title and interest of the aforesaid mortgagee, in or upon all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with a stable erected, built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being opposite the abovementioned premises, in the sub-district of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement 2,228 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the east by the Matoonga Road, on or towards the west by the property of Dhunjee Patell, on or towards the north and south by passage.

For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort.

HEERALALL & Co.

WATSON AND SONS,

CORNER OF RAMPART ROW.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

CHILDREN'S Grey Merino Stockings.

NO. 1, Feet 6 inch Rs. 10 per doz.

NO. 2, Feet 6½ inch Rs. 11 per doz.

NO. 3, Feet 7 inch Rs. 12 per doz.

NO. 4, Feet 7½ inch Rs. 13 per doz.

NO. 5, Feet 8 inch Rs. 14 per doz.

NO. 6, Feet 8½ inch Rs. 15 per doz.

SMALL Ladies, Feet 9 inch Rs. 16 per doz.

MED. Ladies, Feet 9½ inch Rs. 16 per doz.

SAME MAKE BETTER QUALITY.

NO. 1, Feet 6 inch Rs. 12 per doz.

NO. 2, Feet 6½ inch Rs. 12 per doz.

NO. 3, Feet 7 inch Rs. 14 per doz.

NO. 4, Feet 7½ inch Rs. 14 per doz.

NO. 5, Feet 8 inch Rs. 15 per doz.

NO. 6, Feet 8½ inch Rs. 16 per doz.

SMALL Ladies 9 inch Rs. 16 per doz.

MEDIUM Ladies 9½ inch Rs. 18 per doz.

SAME MAKE BETTER QUALITY STILL.

NO. 1, Feet 6 inch Rs. 12 per doz.

NO. 2, Feet 6½ inch Rs. 15 per doz.

NO. 3, Feet 7 inch Rs. 16 per doz.

NO. 4, Feet 7½ inch Rs. 18 per doz.

NO. 5, Feet 8 inch Rs. 18 per doz.

NO. 6, Feet 8½ inch Rs. 20 per doz.

SMALL Ladies 9 inch Rs. 20 per doz.

MED. Ladies 9½ inch Rs. 21 per doz.

CHILDREN'S STRIPED MERINO STOCKINGS.

NO. 1, Feet 6 inch Rs. 14 per doz.

NO. 2, Feet 6½ inch Rs. 15 per doz.

NO. 3, Feet 7 inch Rs. 16 per doz.

NO. 4, Feet 7½ inch Rs. 18 per doz.

NO. 5, Feet 8 inch Rs. 20 per doz.

NO. 6, Feet 8½ inch Rs. 20 per doz.

SMALL Ladies 9 inch Rs. 21 per doz.

WATSON AND SONS,

CORNER OF RAMPART ROW.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, H. M. GENERAL TREASURY, GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, and PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, being COCOANUT HOLIDAY.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 3rd August 1870.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—TENDERS for SUPPLY of two hundred tons of best MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER will be received by the undersigned up to the 10th instant. The timber to be subject to usual examination and a fair allowance to be made for ordinary defects in logs. Delivery to be taken alongside the Company's Wharf at Boree Bunder. Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW, Acting Agent.

General Offices, Bombay, 3rd August 1870.

PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY (Limited).

MINUTES of PROCEEDINGS of ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS HELD on SATURDAY the 30th day of July 1870.

Present.

W. J. JUDGE, Esq., in the Chair.

Directors.—Captain A. S. Leisk, Baboo Shamchurn Mullick and Manockjee Rustomjee, Esq., and a large number of Shareholders.

The Chairman read the Notice convening the Meeting.

Also read letter dated Bombay, 21st July, signed by 53 shareholders of the Company holding 1,485 shares, requesting that the Meeting of Shareholders, convened for this day, may be adjourned to Monday the 15th day of August next, to enable them to be represented by their Agent at the Meeting, and that after the Ordinary General Meeting so convened that the Meeting be made Special for the purpose of submitting certain Resolutions for adoption by Shareholders.

Proposed by A. G. Remfree, Esq., seconded by H. M. Rustomjee, Esq.—

"That this MEETING be ADJOURNED to MONDAY, the 15th August 1870, at 3 P.M."

Resolution submitted to vote and carried unanimously.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair, the Meeting separated.

W. J. JUDGE, Chairman.

NOTICE.—PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION and DOCK COMPANY (Limited).—Under the Resolution passed at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of this Company, held on SATURDAY, the 30th day of July, I hereby notify, that an ADJOURNED ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD on MONDAY, the 15th day of August next, at 3 P.M., and that after which the Meeting will be made Special for the purpose of submitting the following Resolutions:—

1st. To wind up the Port Canning Land, Investment, Reclamation and Dock Company (Limited) voluntarily.

2nd. To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators, and to fix his or their remuneration.

3rd. To authorize the Liquidator or Liquidators to make such a Call on the Shareholders of the Port Canning Land, Investment, Reclamation and Dock Company (Limited), as will enable him or them to pay off all the proper debts of that Company, and as will leave in his or their hands cash sufficient to meet any contingent or doubtful debts that may arise against the Company.

4th. To authorize the Liquidator or Liquidators of the Company to transfer and sell the lands, houses, hereditaments moveable and immoveable, and all other property, assets, rights, credits, business, things in action, effects and good-will of the Port Canning Land, Investment, Reclamation and Dock Company (Limited) to the Port Canning Land Company (Limited), and to receive in compensation for such transfers and sale 6,000 shares of Rs. 1,000 each fully paid up in such last mentioned Company, to enable said Port Canning Land Company (Limited) undertaking to carry out and perform all the existing contracts and agreements of the said Port Canning Land, Investment, Reclamation and Dock Company (Limited)

5th. To confer upon the Liquidator or Liquidators all the powers given by Section 174 of Act X. of 1866.

And for transacting such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

W. A. SHEPPARD, Officiating Secretary.

MR. RICHMOND OLDFIELD is from THIS DATE authorized to SIGN our NAME per Procuration.

GAINE, OLDFIELD, & Co.

Bombay, 4th August 1870.

LIST of UNCLAIMED LETTERS that have ACCUMULATED in the BOMBAY GENERAL POST OFFICE from 1st to 31st July 1870—

Abdoolramon Dada and Nowrojee Eduljee	Loowallee, J L
Adley, C C	Lochie
Anesworth, G	Lindon Jumsetjee
Byramjee Cursetjee & Co	Lumsden, C G, Dr
Borton, A P	Lowe, D
Buchanan, G	Murray, S A, Mrs
Chinto Keshoo	Meadows, J P
Chinnumum Manockram & Co	Mahomed bin Reize
Collett, J	Munro, A
Durham, H E	Moreshwar Anundrao
Deal, W	Motilall Cockeymal
Dossabhoy Bomanjee Master	Munrow
D'Souza, K	Macvoy, F P
Davies, C F	Pestonjee Nowrojee
Dalzell, N A	Peacock, W L
Ellis, J A	Peacock, E F
Elgin, W	Page, G
Fulljee, Mrs	Pereira, J L, Mrs
Eames, Staff Asst. Surgeon	Renor, J
Fletcher, J	Rustomjee Nowrojee & Co
Fisher, J P J	Roberts, E
Frazer, A	Roach, J A
Futeram Ujuniram	Rogers
Featherston, T B	Raymond, M
Fox, W	Smith, W
Govind Balerstma	Saporjee, Captain
Greaves, W T	Sorabjee Muncherjee & Co
Garrone, S	Sharp, J
Gendy, R	Schilich, W, Dr
Hallinan, D	Sparkes, J
Hall, R	Smith, C, Mrs
Hunt	Thomas, G
Horowitz, P, & Co	Tomlinson, J
Jamsetjee & Dhunjeebhoy	Troy, M
Kishenlall & Heeralall	Woodcock, H
Keefe	Wadge, J L
Kerr, W A	Wiswanath Vitul
Kennelly, D J	Wood, A
Lean, R M	Young
Lechion, G	

C. A. STUART, Postmaster.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA IRONWORKS.

RICHARDSON & ROBSON,

SUCCESSORS TO

MESSRS. DIXON & Co.,

IRON and BRASS FOUNDERS, SMITHS, ENGINEERS, and COMMISSION AGENTS.

Manufacturers of Cotton Presses, Girders, Boilers, Pumps, Tanks, Iron Gates and Railings, &c.

GEORGE NICOLL and Co.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

24. MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

1, EAST STREET, POONA.

ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY

versus

THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office,

Price Rs. 11

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, Southern and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,

No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wholesale and retail.

Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available.

Particular attention paid to the execution of out-station orders.

Orders from out-stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

Orders by Telegraph should mention Bombay reference.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

VIRGINIA PLUM, 1 to 5 lbs. Re. 1 per lb.; 20 lbs. and upwards 14 annas per pound.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.

900 Ash oars, 9 to 18 feet long.....	5 as. per foot.	
100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,708 lbs.....	Rs. 10 per cwt.	
Flaiform Ice, weighing 1,200 lbs.....	" 125 each.	
Do. " 800 "	" 100 "	
American Union Soap.....	" 30 "	
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.....	" 15 "	
Do. 4 "	" 10 "	
Post-office Scales, 1 oz.	" 10 "	
Tyzacks Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	" 6 per doz.	
Do. Oysters, "	" 6 "	
Condensed Milk	" 12 "	
American Cheese.....	" 1 per lb.	

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cashor reference for payment in Bombay.

FARNHAM & Co.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The undersigned has to complain of the inconvenience caused by the very great delay on the part of some persons who have transactions with the STORES DEPARTMENT, in furnishing Accounts of Stores and Materials supplied to the Railway Company, and he particularly requests that all such Accounts may be sent to his office, for examination, within one month from the period of delivery to the Company of the Articles supplied.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Byculla, 27th July 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED are conducting a GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS, in all its different departments. They supply Goods of every description, obtainable in Bombay, to Up-country Messes, Residents, Contractors, and others.

They import Machinery, Agricultural Implements, &c., &c. through their English Correspondents, at the request of Constituents. They also secure Passages in, and furnish all information regarding, the various Steamers now trading with this Port.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay. Wm. WATSON & Co.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The ANNUAL MEETING of the SOCIETY will be HELD in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall on THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 5 P.M. A Report of Proceedings will be read.

It will be proposed that Rule X of the Society's Rules and Regulations stand thus:—"The Committee shall meet as often as may be found necessary."

The Public are respectfully invited to attend.

D. C. BOYD,
J. PATON, } Joint Secretaries.

Bombay, 2nd August 1870.

NOTICE.—With reference to an Advertisement which appeared in the Akhbári-Soudagur and Sammachar Durpun Newspapers of the 30th ultimo, giving Notice that by order of the Mortgagee, Hajee Abdoola Behanee, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Mirza Kazum Behanee, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. of Bombay, Auctioneers, would SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 6th instant, a PIECE of LAND, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, consisting of three apartments, standing thereon, situate in Mody Khana Street, in Bombay, assessed under No. 87, NOTICE is hereby given, that the said HOUSE and PREMISES advertised to be sold belong jointly to Aga Abdool Russool and to the Estate of his late brother, Hajee Mahomed Tuckey, deceased, of whose Will he the said Aga Abdool Russool was and is the Executor. The said house has been for the last 27 years and is now in the possession and occupation of the respective families of the said Aga Abdool Russool and Hajee Mahomed Tuckey, deceased, and the same now forms one of the subject matters of a suit pending in the High Court of Bombay between the said Aga Abdool Russool and the heirs of the said Hajee Mahomed Tuckey, deceased, and the aforesaid Mortgagor, Mirza Kazum Behanee, has not now nor ever had any share or interest in the said house and premises, or any part thereof, or any right to mortgage the same.

All persons are therefore hereby cautioned against purchasing the said house at the said Auction or otherwise.—Dated this 1st day of August 1870.

MANISTY AND FLETCHER.

Solicitors to Aga Abdool Russool.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz.:—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

ALBERT POLICY-HOLDERS are requested to communicate with the undersigned before joining any other Office.

C. H. OGBOURNE.

5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, 20th May 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).—The undersigned having been appointed ATTORNEY in India for the Official Liquidators with the sanction of the Court of Chancery, all Communications on Liquidation business should be addressed to him.

C. H. OGBOURNE,

Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 8th June 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction proposed by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Bompas, Bell, and Miller, General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be retained, as part of the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 21st April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,

Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

THE COLABA COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company on THURSDAY the 4th day of August, at 4 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business:—

I.—To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to the 30th June 1870, and to sanction the declaration of a dividend.

II.—To appoint two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation.

III.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

IV.—To pass a resolution in the following words:—"that Clause 29 of the Articles of Association be rescinded and the following be inserted in lieu thereof:—'There shall be paid to the Company in respect of the transfer or transmission of each share, such sum of money not exceeding three rupees as the Directors may from time to time prescribe.'"

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 26th instant to the 4th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 22nd July 1870.

NOTICE has been received from Captain Henry that he will move:—

"That it is for the interest of this Company that a Deep Sea Pier should be constructed at Colaba, and that the Directors be requested to communicate with Government and consider the best means of raising funds for the purpose."

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 22nd July 1870.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

The following are the DATES of SAILING of this Company's Steamers:—

FROM CALCUTTA.

For CHITTAGONG and AKYAB, 5th and 19th August, and 2nd, 16th, and 30th September.

For AKYAB, RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 10th and 24th August, and 7th and 21st September.

For RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 3rd 17th and 31st August, and 14th and 28th September.

For STRAITS, calling at Rangoon and Moulmein, 17th August, and 14th September.

For PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 5th August, and 2nd and 30th September.

For BOMBAY, calling at Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, or Naraikel, (and weather permitting Beypore, Calicut, Cannanore and Mangalore,) and Carwar, 9th and 23rd August, and 6th and 20th September.

FROM BOMBAY.

For CALCUTTA, calling at the same ports as the Steamers from Calcutta for Bombay, 2nd, 16th, and 30th August, and 13th and 27th September.

For KURRACHEE, 6th, 13th, 20th, and 27th August, and 3rd, 10th, 17th, and 24th September.

For PERSIAN GULF, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah, and carrying Passengers and Cargo for Bagdad, 6th and 20th August, and 3rd and 17th September.

FROM MADRAS.

For RANGOON, calling at Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam, 12th August, and 10th September.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRIES for New Bank of Bombay, 1st and 2nd Issues, at rates quoted. Other shares closed declining.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value sh.	Paid up.	Last div.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	—
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	9 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	575
10,000	500		100	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	140
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,500
20,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	310
20,000	275	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	370
4,000	200	all	6	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	190
37,036	250		12½	do. National Bank of India	115
60,000	250	all	12	do. Oriental Bank	425

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co	1,515
5,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	158
1,750	2,000	2 0	Nil	Mazagon Land	980
4,000	2,000	1,40	Nil	Port Canning	270

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250 p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,100
200	2,000	1,100	200 do.	Albert Co. Karachee	775
250	3,000	850	200 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	510
150	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,400
200	2,000	all	175 do.	Bombay Press Co.	3,000
200	500	all	93 do.	Do. New	500
500	4,880	all	800 do.	Colaba Press Co.	7,200
250	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	2,500
150	9,500	all	300*	Fort Press Co.	9,400
200	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	950
200	3,000	all	246 p.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,300
200	5,000	1,500	150 p.	Imperial Press Co.	1,250
1,000	3,000	2,000	100 p.	Karrachee Press Co.	950
2,000	400	350	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	315
125	2,500	all	850*	Prince of Wales Press	2,850
22	2,000	750	200 p.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,200
125	2,000	all	150 p.	Pinnevelly Press Co.	1,250
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	900

*Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
...	£20	169.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	117
...	£ 5	43.10.2	do.	Do.	...
...	£10	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£15	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,300
800	2,500	all	115*	Alliance Spinning	2,050
100	5,500	all		Bombay	3,000
200	1,000	all	30*	Bombay United	785
60	150	150	...	Byculla Mills	183
5 0	150	50	...	Do. New	90
200	5,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	1,180
750	2,000	all	150 p.	Great Eastern	1,475
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.	Manockji Petit's	775
800	2,500	all	80 p.	Oriental	1,900
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,500

*Per share for the half-year.

CALCUTTA.

(From TOULMIN & CO.'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR, July 30.)

WAR news has absorbed the week, and business in produce generally has been well nigh suspended, new Jute, Seeds and Saltpetre excepted.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON has ruled a shade easier all week, and closes 1/16d. below the rates current last mail.

FREIGHTS have ruled firm all week, with a slight advance in the rate for new Jute to be shipped a month hence. An idea has gained ground that the rates are going higher, so of course they will go higher if shippers act upon this idea. The Jute season has fairly opened, and forward tonnage is freely taken at £2-10,—August-September shipment to London, while to Dundee direct the first charter of the season has been made at £2-15 for a Colonial ship equal to £3 for an iron vessel; steamers have been chartered at home for the same destination at £3-15. Steamers for Europe via Suez Canal continue to command good rates, viz., Jute and Seeds £3, Light Goods £3-10, while the rates at Bombay are £2 to £2-5. The unfixed tonnage in port has decreased during the week from 24 to 17,000 tons.

INDIGO.—The damage sustained by the growing plant during the late inundations has not been of a very serious nature, and, so far as the manufacturing has proceeded up to date, the outturn shows an increase on the crop of last year. It is very generally believed that the total yield for the current season will exceed that of last season, although as yet the crop is by no means secured, and various accidents may still occur, affecting both the quantity and quality of the crop before the manufacturing season draws to a close.

BENGAL COTTON.—Nothing has been done for Europe, and as the telegraph reports the value of Fair Bengal at Liverpool as declined to 6d, it is very improbable that shipments to Europe will be resumed for some time. A few parcels are still passed out for China, and a few weak holders in the bazaar have come down to Rs. 90 to Rs. 91 for fair to [illegible] prices are low if the high figure of Jute is taken into account. The local demand for bags has been fairly active during the week, and prices have ruled steady both for machine-made and hand-made descriptions. Stocks of both kinds are very small, and it is fortunate for consumers that the export demand has been so slack for the past few months, otherwise there's no saying where prices would have gone to by this time. Native hand-made bags have been so inferior and scarce for some weeks past that shippers have universally taken to the use of machine-made bags, which are regular in quality and uniform in size.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 30th July, 1870.

Open 312 Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	21,513 14 4
Merchandize	10,970 13 5
Electric Telegraph	231 8 0
Total Rs.	32,716 3 9

Corresponding week in July, 1869.
Open 308 Miles.

Coaching	15,290 6 9
Merchandize	11,706 6 11
Back Bay Earth Trains	624 6 0
Electric Telegraph	405 1 0
Total Rs.	38,026 4 8
Decrease	5,310 0 11

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 3.

Smyth, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Khundwa.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 3.

Marshall, Major, Unattached, on duty, to England.
Atkinson, Ensign, 8th Rifle Brigade, on medical certificate, to England.
Fenwick, Ensign, 60th Rifle Brigade, on medical certificate, to England.
Lonsdale, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 29th Regiment, on leave, to England.
Hallett, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, to England.
Smyth, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Humfrey, Lieutenant, 1st Belooch Regiment, on leave, to England.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Mr. T. W. Bailey, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is transferred from the Peshawar to the Shahpore District.

The Rev. R. Thackwell, Presbyterian Missionary, is appointed a member of the Municipal Committee of Rawul Pindee.

Captain J. S. Tighe, Deputy Commissioner, Ambala, has obtained one month's privilege leave of absence, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. R. G. Melvill, Assistant Commissioner, is to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, Ambala, during the absence on leave of Captain Tighe.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—3RD AUGUST.

London	Cotton	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. Nom. p.to
	Cases	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d. „
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. „
Liverpool	Iron Slidja Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 16s. 3d. „
	Wooden Slidja „	£1 15s. 0d. „
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d. „
	Seeds	£0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d. „
Havre	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. „
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. „
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 as. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. „
China „ „	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 750 to 800 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Sphinx (s)	Marinvich	Alexandria, July 17.
	Sattara (s)	Ballantine	Calcutta, July 12.
	Robin Hood	Winsborrow	London, April 9.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Delhi (s)	Wilkinson	Aden and Suez.
	Orissa (s)	Tomlin	China, &c.
	Burmah (s)	Dickinson	Colombo and Singapore, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Canssaure, Patrouilleau, to Calcutta.
Ship Fathe Shaw Allum, Nacoda, to Alleppy and Calcutta.
Ship Khusrovie, Machon, to Singapore and Siam.
Steamer Aislanta, Reynolds, to Calcutta.

MADRAS.

July ARRIVAL.

29 Bolive (s) ..... Bal st ..... via Suez Canal.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail per P. and O. Co.'s steam packets leave Bombay on every WEDNESDAY morning, and the following are the closing hours:—

The Mails close at the General Post Office at 7 P.M. on every Tuesday.

The after-packet remains open till 6 A.M. on Wednesday, for the reception of letters on which the usual fee of 8 annas is prepaid by stamp in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received up to 4 P.M. on Tuesday.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several branch post offices is 5 P.M.

Late letters may be posted at the Pier P. O. till 7 A.M on Wednesday.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamer, will be closed on Wednesdays, August 31, September 28, October 27, November 24, and December 22. (Packet will be closed on August 31 at 9 A.M.; after-packet at 10 A.M.)

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded of the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations:—

10th August, 7th September, 9th October, 6th November, 4th December 1870, and 1st January 1871.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

STAPLES—July 27th, at Sealkote, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel J. Staples, D. S Police, of a son.

ELPHICK—July 22d, at Nynee Tal, the wife of J. E. Elphick, Esq., C.S., R.A., of a son.

WALKER—July 25th, at Simla, the wife of Captain R. J. Walker, 17th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

LOCKHART—July 27th, at Morar, Gwalior, the wife of Captain W. S. A. Lockhart, of a daughter.

DEATH.

DURHAM—July 26th, at Mornalabad, Elizabeth, wife of Acting Conductor Wm. Durham, Army Commissariat Department, aged 40 years.

NOTICE.

All ORDERS, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1870.

WE have now two reports of actions at Saarbruck, one on Saturday, the other on Monday. The first engagement was reported officially by the Germans, and stated that a French attack had been repulsed. The report of the second engagement, coming from the French, makes no mention of the first, but states that the French army crossed the frontier on Monday, fought for two hours, and succeeded, with slight loss, in dislodging the Germans from Saarbruck. Here then, in these two combats, we have the serious beginning of the campaign. But what is the campaign going to be? That it is clearly impossible to guess with any approximation to accuracy. The earlier telegrams pointed to an invasion of Lorraine by the Germans. On the contrary, the French have invaded Rhenish Prussia, and mean, apparently, to carry the war into the angle between the Moselle and the Rhine. The presence of the Emperor and the Prince Imperial, his first appearance in the Theatre of Glory, shows that the movement was made in strength. Saarbruck is described as a pleasant little city just over the frontier. It does not appear to have been a fortified place, but it is a railway junction, the point where the line from Treves runs into the line from Metz to Mannheim and Mayence. It is on the left bank of the Sarre, the railway crossing the river a little below the town. The telegram does not say whether the Germans retreated from the right bank of the river, nor whether [illegible] to break the railway bridge. The [illegible] Her will appeal from this de- [illegible] Council.

[illegible] pondent of a contemporary [illegible] of the Henry-Martini rifle, [illegible] ected" he says, by accurate [illegible] strength of the lock. Having [illegible] st every Continental weapon [illegible] of course the Chassepot and [illegible] declares the new weapon of [illegible] much superior to any other, as is the Snider to the old Brown Bess.

Rhine? Having no [illegible] able to form any reasonable opinion on the future course of operations. We must, therefore, be content to learn from day to day the progress or retrogression of the armies; which is unsatisfactory, but cannot be helped. Perhaps we may assume, without much risk of being wrong, that Sarrelouis has been blockaded, and certainly that the line from Treves to Saarbruck has become useless for German military purposes. We may also venture to remark that if the French Emperor advances to Bexbach and occupies that junction, he will have a very difficult problem to solve—How to get to the Rhine with the least risk? Military students might do worse than try to form a plan of reaching Mayence or Coblentz without exposing a flank, or the line of communications with Metz.

WHILE it is to be regretted that the Toolsee scheme, when weighed in the balance, should have been found wanting, all will admit that it is best to know the truth. The Municipality is saved great expense and a great disappointment; both things to be avoided, if possible. But will some one explain why, after all these years of talk about the water-supply, there is such a plentiful lack of accurate information? How is it that the rainfall at Vehar had to be estimated, as if it were an item in the budget of Sir Richard Temple? Why were there no correct rain guages in the valley and the neighbourhood? It is admitted that Mr. Aitken's guess is probably near the mark, but it is a guess nevertheless, and the Engineers will not recommend expensive works on a basis of guess work. Then how is it that, during the long period of agitation and outcry, the valleys of Salsette were not so completely surveyed as to place their capabilities beyond dispute? It ought to have been known by this time whether there are or are not any good sites for reservoirs nearer than the foot of the ghauts; and above all, it ought to have been known what amount of rain falls in the country adjacent to Bombay. These questions are not idle. Several years have been, we will not say wasted, but lost; and even now it is possible that two seasons will pass away before the work of constructing a reservoir independent of Vehar can be commenced. Instructed by the past, the municipal authorities should henceforth make sure work—or four, instead of two more seasons will elapse ere the first earth can be turned or the first stone laid down. No other Committee ought ever to meet and find, when they have met, that they have no certain facts on which to base a judgment. The slackness and errors of the past should be a warning to the present. The work to be done should be systematically commenced and exhaustively pursued, until the materials for a sure opinion have been collected. If it be really the intention of the municipal authorities to provide a second and independent supply of good water—and we do not doubt their intention—then Mr. Crawford and Captain Tulloch have an excellent opportunity of setting about the enterprise in a workman-like way. Practically the business will have to be begun from the beginning, just as if the project had been broached for the first time; by no other process will the authorities be able to avoid the loss of two or more additional years.

THE Government of England have been obliged to increase the naval and military forces at their disposal, by proposing to raise 20,000 men, not, we assume wholly soldiers, but in part, at least, seamen. It is only five months since the army was reduced by about 12,000 men, including the Colonial corps; and we may safely assume that the Cabinet, in March, had not the least scent of a coming war. But we are bound to say that Mr. Cardwell foresaw and provided for the possibility of an increase becoming necessary. He pointed out that he had a larger number of infantry battalions, cavalry regiments, and batteries at home than was usual; to wit, 68 infantry battalions, 19 regiments of cavalry, and 105 batteries; an increase of 22 battalions, 3 cavalry regiments, and 8 batteries over the strength of 1868-69; and although he reduced the effective force, he further pointed out that the advantage of having numerous *cadres*, as he styled them, was that they could be easily expanded. This remark applied very well to the infantry, but not to the horsemen or the gunners. His provision for a case of necessity was 3,000 from the first army reserve—men whose actual service had not been completed, but who were allowed to leave their corps; 20,000 from the Militia Reserve—men who entered the militia and agreed to serve in the line, if needed. It will now be seen how this system will work, or whether the recruiting sergeants will have to supply any deficiency. The total strength provided for in the estimates was 86,225 Regulars, 20,000 Militia Reserve; 3,000 Army Reserve = 109,225 men. In fact, however, before the Militia were called out for training, there were only 10,000 reserve men, and the Minister assumed that he would be able to double the number. We may assume that such part of the additional 20,000 men demanded by Government will be drawn from the reserve, and that steps will be taken to fill up the gap thereby made in the Militia. We may also assume that the strength of the companies in the infantry will be increased, so that each battalion will muster 750 or 800 men; weak enough at that. Should the prospect of our having to take part in the war become threatening, Ministers will have to adopt stronger measures than these. Compared with continental armies, what are 20,000 additional men? One thing is manifest, the era of further reductions is put off until the end of this war.

ASSISTANT SURGEON J. R. C. LOWRY, of the Bombay Medical Establishment, has been allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months on medical certificate, under rule 15 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

LIEUT. B. G. HUMPHREY, Staff Corps, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under the provisions of G. O. C. No. 392, dated 22nd April 1865, and under G. O. No. 35 of 12th January 1870.

THE following order has been confirmed:—Deesa Brigade Order, dated 17th July 1870, directing Captain and Adjutant J. G. Gillmor, 20th Native Infantry, to receive charge of the Brigade Office from the 18th idem, in addition to his own duties.

THE case against Mr. Gordon, who was charged with making too pointed a remark (viz., "Choopraho you soor!") to a sepoy at Murree, has been thrown out by the Chief Court of the Punjab as not sustainable.

THE "Pioneer" believes that the rank of ensign in the army will be abolished almost immediately. "As a consequence, the four junior lieutenants will draw ensign's pay. The above on the authority of a reliable correspondent at home."

THE total loss caused to the Indore community by the late flood is estimated at Rs. 2,50,000. About forty lives are said to have been lost on the 21st June, either by being buried under the falling houses or carried off by the flood.

A LETTER, received by the Calcutta "Examiner" from Simla, states that four butchers have been arrested, and papers found upon them in reference to a plot for the massacre of the European residents, from the Governor-General downwards. The same letter states that the men have been released on heavy bail.

THE Lahore journal points out that the decision in the divorce case of Gordon *vs.* Gordon and Hay is important in a legal point of view, as ruling that actions under the Indian Divorce Act are not subject to the provisions of the General Limitation Act (XIV.) for India. It is believed that

THE WATER SUPPLY SCHEME.

A MEETING of the Bench of Justices was held yesterday (Major General Tremenheere presiding), when the report of the select committee with regard to water supply was approved, and thanks given to the committee for their valuable report. The following resolution was moved by Mr. Crawford, seconded by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and unanimously carried: "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to carry out a careful and elaborate survey of the valley of Kennery, and at the same time to continue such observations as may enable the Bench to form a better estimate of the capacity of Toolsee; that he be also directed to survey the lines of main both from Toolsee and Kennery to Bombay, Captain Tulloch being at liberty to report on any other scheme he may consider more desirable."

BOMBAY FINANCES.

MR. C. E. CHAPMAN, officiating Accountant General, addressed the Chief Secretary to the local Government as follows on the 26th ult:—

"I have the honour to submit for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council an abstract of the actuals of this Presidency for 1869-70, showing the comparison with the estimates as adopted by the Government of India in the Budget exposition of the 2nd April last. The figures of actuals of the Military and Public Works Departments are obtained from the Controllers of those two departments. If His Excellency have no objection, this final result statement might be put on the Editor's table for general information."

BOMBAY AND SIND.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing Actuals of 1869-70, compared with Estimates, showing result of £213,638 better than Estimate.

Departments.	Estimate.	Actual.		Estimate more or less than actual.	Error per cent. of actual.
	£	£		£	
Civil	9,347,909	9,439,113	less	91,204	·9
Military	268,920	390,293	less	121,373	·37
Public Works	124 310	235,410	less	111,100	·47
Total ...	9,681,139	10,064,816	less	323,677	·3

Departments.	Estimate.	Actual.		Estimate more or less than actual.	Error per cent. of actual.
	£	£		£	
Civil	3,903,785	3,924,640	less	21,855	·5
Military	2,887,800	2,861,091	more	26,709	·9
Public Works	1,435,598	1,550,468	less	114,938	·74
Total	8,226,180	8,336,229	less	110,019	1·3
Surplus	1,454,959	1,668,587	less	213,628	
	9,681,139	10,064,816			

(Signed) C. E. CHAPMAN,
Officiating Accountant General.
Bombay, 26th July 1870.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

(*By British Indian Cable.*)

TAXATION ON IMPORTS INTO FRANCE.

LONDON, 2ND AUGUST, APT.

No fighting occurred yesterday between the French and Prussian troops.

A war décime has been reimposed upon importations of tea and coffee into France. Cargoes which were shipped before the 27th July will be exempt.

THE WAR.

SERIOUS ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND PRUSSIANS.

PARIS, 2ND AUGUST, 9-35 P.M.

The French troops having assumed the offensive crossed the frontier to-day, and after a serious engagement, lasting two hours, dislodged the Prussians from Saarbruck. The Emperor and the Prince Imperial were present. The French loss was slight.

ARRIVAL OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA AT MAYENCE.

LONDON, 3RD AUGUST, 5-30 A.M.

The King of Prussia has arrived at Mayence.

The French fleet was off Frederikshaven, Jutland, yesterday, steaming south.

The Paris "Journal Officiel" states that the object of the war is to stop Prussian encroachments and oppression in the South, and to save Denmark from ruin.

EARL GRANVILLE ON THE REJECTED TREATY.

LONDON, 3RD AUGUST, NOON.

In the House of Lords last night Earl Granville, replying to Earl Russell declined to make any unnecessary declaration at present regarding the rejected treaty. He maintained that it was sufficient to say Government were fully cognizant of their duties and obligations towards Belgium. He should rely upon the support of Parliament and the people in pursuing calmly and firmly that course which the honour, interests, and duties of the country required. Before Parliament separated they would have an opportunity of deciding whether the course Government had pursued was judicious, namely, in intimating to the other Powers what they believed to be right.

LONDON, 2ND AUGUST, APT.

In the Liverpool Cotton Market to-day American descriptions were very firm and Surats improving.

Fair Dhollera 6½d.

In the Manchester Market prices are unchanged, but the market is steadier and there is rather more doing.

The s. s. Krishna has arrived from Bombay.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY.

AT the annual meeting of the shareholders of the New Bank of Bombay, held yesterday, the report and statement of accounts were unanimously adopted. A full report of the proceedings will appear in to-morrow's *Gazette*.

REVIEW.

SHAKESPEARE AND THE EMBLEM WRITERS: An Exposition of their Similarities of Thought and Expression. Preceded by a view of Emblem-Literature, down to A.D. 1616. By HENRY GREEN, M.A. With numerous illustrative devices from the Original Authors. London: Trubner & Co., 1870.

THIS rich and costly volume is the work of a ripe scholar [illegible] speare. Its [illegible] of thought [illegible] dramatist w[illegible] who preced[illegible] hitherto all [illegible] Shakespear[illegible] insignifican[illegible] Charles Kn[illegible] two others [illegible] tion, by po[illegible] between the "Master Poet" and the emblem-[illegible] This, however, is the first regular work on the subject: and, judging from the preface, Mr. Green is entitled to the credit of having nearly completed his book "without knowing that the path had in any instance been trodden by other amateurs and critics." Before proceeding to point out the references, direct or indirect, in Shakespeare's plays and poems to the emblem books, the author treats of "Emblems and their Varieties," and the number of works of this class which had appeared before the time of the great dramatist. These preliminary chapters exhibit much scholarship and an extensive acquaintance with the most out-of-the way books that have any bearing upon the subject. We recommend their perusal to all bibliographers and lovers of "curious and forgotten lore." Mr. Green starts with a definition of the word 'Emblem.' As a Greek word it signified the ornament or other design that was THROWN IN or inserted on the face work of a column, tablet, vase, &c., similar to what we now call Marquetry or Mosaic work. This signification the word bore in our own language, till after the revival of literature in the fifteenth century. Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, and even Milton all occasionally use the word in this sense. For example, the last named poet in his description of the bower of Eden (P. L. iv. 700) says,—

"Underfoot the violet,
Crocus and hyacinth, with rich inlay
Broider'd the ground, more coloured than with stone
Of costliest *emblem*."

The word was next applied to any figure or device which besides being introduced for ornamentation *symbolised* any thought, sentiment, or event. In this way an emblem became a sort of hieroglyphic, representing not a bare picture but some particular conceit or emotion of the mind as well. All that was needed was a motto or a verse of poetry to convert into our modern notion of an emblem. Nor was this long withheld. Perhaps this modern idea of ours is mainly derived from Quarles, who quaintly calls an emblem "a silent parable," still better Cotgrave, in his Dictionary, defines *emblema* as "a picture and short posie, expressing some particular conceit." That is exactly what is meant at the present day by an emblem, but Mr. Green gives it a much wider significance. He falls back to a large extent upon the older meaning of the word, and makes it comprehend all pictures, illustrations, fables, designs, heraldic and other devices, 'where more is meant than meets the eye.' This perhaps was necessary to the fulfilment of his design, but at the same time it has frequently the effect of making his references between Shakespeare and the so-called emblematists very vague, loose, and almost illusory. His sketch of the emblem-writers who flourished before the great dramatist commenced his career is very full, perhaps too full for the purposes of his argument. Shakespeare may have been a very accomplished scholar in the Spanish, Dutch, German, Italian, and other Continental tongues, to say nothing of his alleged acquaintance with the languages of "Old Greece and Rome;" but looking at the circumstances of his life, we are inclined to the belief that he did not go beyond those emblems that he saw and read in a plain English dress. It is well known that he was born in 1564, and died in 1616. Before, and close up to this period, Mr. Green gives a list of at least a dozen emblem writers whose works, whether as translations or original productions, had appeared in English. He also successfully shows that this species of literature had become very fashionable throughout Europe in the fifteenth and beginning of the sixteenth century, and argues that it would be "very wonderful" if Shakespeare "knew nothing of so widespread a literature: and more wondrous far, if knowing, he did not inweave some of the threads into the very texture of his thoughts." The foundations of our author's case may thus be said to have been laid, but he is not content with that. He next proceeds to fortify his position by pointing out Shakespeare's "attainments and opportunities with respect to the fine arts." Under this head he attempts to prove by quotations from his plays that he had a knowledge of painting, sculpture, and music. He also ventures on the supposition that besides being a man of splendid linguistic and other accomplishments he moved in the society of those who were possessed of picture galleries, cabinets, embroidered tapestries, emblem books, and other rare works of art. In this way he would become acquainted not merely with the emblematists strictly so called, but also with all those artistic Exhibitions bearing directly and indirectly upon the subject. Our readers, we think, will agree with us that this mode of making out a case is rather fanciful and not at all convincing. We have no desire to follow Mr. Green through all his "classifications of the correspondences and parallelisms of Shakespeare with emblem writers." We think we shall sufficiently indicate the nature of the book by proceeding at once to what he calls "Six direct references in the *Pericles* to books of emblems." It is perhaps a little to be regretted that our author should seek to rest his main argument upon quotations from a play about whose genuineness a number of persons have very grave doubts. As however he, along with the highest authorities, are convinced that this was written by Shakespeare, and as no other play separately yields so much striking testimony upon the point, *we think* it was quite excusable to have recourse to this piece. The part of *Pericles* that he selects is the second scene of the second act, where the six knights come marching in with various devices and mottoes upon their shields. The first Knight is he of Sparta, whose device

"Is a black Ethiope reaching at the sun;
The word, *Luz tua vita mihi*."

With respect to this, Mr. Green says that "a motto almost identical belongs to the Blounts of Worcestershire," with whose family history Shakespeare seems to have been acquainted from certain passages in his *Henry IV.* The name thus being familiar, "the motto also might be." As regards the emblem books, Mr. Green says 'that he has consulted a considerable number of those that were published before the *Pericles* was written, but has not discovered either the device or "the word" exactly in the form given in the play.' He thinks, however, there is a near approach to this in Reusner's *Emblems*, printed at Frankfort in 1581, where a man is represented as stretching forth his hand to the sun with the words underneath "*Sol animi virtus*." The motto of the second Knight's device is in Spanish, viz., "*Pia por dulzura que por fuerza*" ("more by gentleness than by force"). Upon this our author contends that Shakespeare's reading went beyond mere English sources. He confesses that he has not found this Spanish motto in any Spanish emblem book, but there is an exact rendering of it in a French work, published in 1540, where the words are "*Plus par doulceur que par force*." This work, as translated into Spanish, Mr. Green thinks that Shakespeare may have seen, and copied the words in the Spanish guise. To illustrate the 'devices' and 'words' of the third, fourth and fifth Knights, he says, "We have almost a superabundant wealth of emblem lore, from any portion of which Shakespeare may have made his choice." The probability is, as Francis Douce suggests, that where there is any correspondence it is derived from the emblems of our countryman, Geffrey Whitney, published in 1586; though it is not impossible that the dramatist may have seen the emblem books of Claude Paradin and Gabriel Symeoni, which were translated into English in 1591. The device of the third Knight is "a wreath of chivalry"—

"The word, *Me pompae provexit apex*,"

i.e., "the crown at the triumphal procession has carried me onward." Mr. Green shows that in Paradin's "Devises Heroiques," the wreath and the motto are to be seen exactly as Shakespeare describes them. The device of the fourth Knight,

"A burning torch, that's turned upside down,
The word, *Quod me alit me extinguit*,
Which shows that beauty hath this power and will,
Which can as well inflame as it can kill,"

is to be traced to Symeoni's *Tetrastichi Morali* and to Paradin's "Devises," both of which, as we have said, had appeared in English before the publication of *Pericles*, but more especially to the English Whitney, who has a representation of an inverted torch encircled by a scroll containing the very Latin words above quoted. So the device of the fifth Knight,

"An hand environed with clouds
Holding out gold that's by the touchstone tried,
The motto thus, *Sic spectenda fides*,"

is a correct description of a print that is to be found in Whitney's collection. The motto in both instances is the same. With respect to the device of the sixth Knight, which is

"A withered branch, that's only green at top,
The motto *In hac spe vivo*."

Mr. Green can find nothing identical in any of the various books of emblems which he has consulted. He is therefore disposed "to regard it as invented by Shakespeare himself, to complete a scene, the greater part of which had been accommodated from other writers." We have said that this book is the work of a scholar: frequently however in the course of its perusal we were tempted to think that Mr. Green was rather [illegible] reasoning." His alleged [illegible] of a very fanciful sort; [illegible] enthusiastic love of the im- [illegible] fault is ours. For—

[illegible] seething brains,
[illegible] sies, that apprehend
[illegible] on ever comprehends."

[illegible] the reader "examples of the emblem devices themselves, very nearly as they existed in their own day," rather than as perfections of modern art. Even in this latter respect we venture to think the book will not be without its use.

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF AN ENSIGN.

EARLY yesterday morning the body of Mr. Frederic Martyn, Ensign in the Army and attached to the 2nd Grenadiers, was found lying on the stones forming the embankment of the reclamation at Back Bay. About 6 A.M. a calasee belonging to H. M.'s Dockyard went to the seashore for the purpose of getting sand. In going down the stones he saw the body of the deceased lying on the back, head down. He did not go to the body, but immediately returned and reported the matter to Captain Pryce, Master Attendant. Deceased, it appears, came to Bombay about two months ago for the purpose of studying the Hindoostanee language, and lived in the officers' quarters adjacent to the mess of Her Majesty's 21st Regiment N.I. For about a week he had been suffering from fever, and thinking that he would be more comfortable at Captain Beck's home, he moved over there on Monday last. Deceased was under the treatment of Dr. Lalor, Presidency Surgeon 2nd District. A Coroner's jury was empannelled yesterday on the body, and about five witnesses were examined. The jury on the evidence came to the conclusion that the death was accidental. We defer our report of the proceedings before the Coroner till to-morrow.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 3rd August, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 2nd Aug., 2-20 P.M.; via Turkey, 29th July, 10-40 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 30th July, 2-43 P.M.; via Turkey, 2nd Aug., 2-53 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fora; lines beyond clear; Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 3rd August, 10 A.M.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 78, rainfall 3 cents.

CARWAR, 3rd August, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind light south-west, thermometer 78, barometer 29·87, rainfall 43 cents.

CANNANORE, 3rd August, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 75, barometer 29·940, rainfall 28 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3rd August, 10 A.M.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 85, barometer 29·83.

MANGALORE, 3rd August, 12 P.M.—Weather fair, thermometer 80.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—3RD AUGUST, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Red Sea, 3rd Aug., 12-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 20 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 2nd Aug., 9-20 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 13 hours 20 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 2nd Aug., 9-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 8 hours 35 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 2nd to 9 P.M. of the 3rd August is as follows:—

To Bombay		Max.	Min.
From	Kurrachee	3 13	0 10
„	Calcutta	8 43	0 14
„	Madras	0 40	0 12
„	Galle	8 29	4 18

THE death of Mr. James Vining, the actor, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, is announced.

IN A NEW CHARACTER.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, we are told by the papers, "smiled sweetly" when the undergraduates hissed him last week at Oxford. We suppose that he has recently gone through a course of manners and deportment under the able instruction of Mr. Ayrton. One paper even says that he "bowed gracefully." We take it that he *bobbed low*.—*Punch and Judy*.

A CURIOUS experiment is about to be made at the Comédie Française, Paris. It consists of a revival of one of the old farces in vogue contemporaneously with mysteries and miracle plays. "Maistre Pierre Pathel

GYMKHANA RACES.

POONA, 2ND AUGUST 1870.

1ST RACE.—A Hurdle Race. For Ponies 13-2 and under. A sweepstake of Rs. 10 with Rs. 20 added. G. R. ½ mile over 4 hurdles.

Mr. Geoghegan's ...Tessy.....Mr. Hardiman...Walked over.
Mr. Adams .....Tomboy...Owner.....Drawn.

2ND RACE.—For Galloway. A sweepstake of Rs. 10 with Rs. 25 added. ½ mile. G. R.

Mr. Fletcher's ...Star of India, late Syed ..Captain Stack 1
Mr. Bean's.....Bantam .....Mr. Willoughby..... 2
Mr. Beale's.....Bijou .....Mr. Adams 3
Mr. Hardiman's..Starlight.....Owner .....
Mr. England's ...Sardanapalus .....Mr. Durrant .....
The Spider's .....Charley .....Mr. Hughes.....
Mr. England's ...Mabel Grey.....Mr. Heslett .....D.

One false start occurred, when Starlight overpowered his rider and bolted, not returning in time to run. On the second attempt, the others got off well together, but Star of India soon shot ahead, and won pretty easily by half a length from Bantam, Bijou an indifferent third.—*Deccan Herald.*

OFFICIAL REPORT OF RAINFALL AT BOMBAY,

DOWN TO 1ST AUGUST 1870.

Fall of rain from 9 A.M. Monday, 25th July, to 9 A.M. Monday, 1st August, 1870.

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the Week. Month of July 1870. Mon. 25.	Tues. 26.	Wed. 27.	Thur. 28.	Fri. 29.	Sat. 30.	Sun. 31.	Total for the week.	Fall of rain from 1st Jan. 1870.
Phases of the Moon.									
Observatory Colaba ... Ko.	·79	·29	·29	1·13	·66	·18	·38	3·72	48·21
Elphinstone Circle Garden.	Gauge No. I ·91	1·17	1·12	·47	·49	·26	·23	5·05	53·50
	" No. II ·91	1·17	1·13	·47	·49	·26	·23	5·26	53·39
	" No. III ·91	1·19	1·06	·45	·49	·24	·24	5·08	52·25
Fort George, E. G. H. Esplanade, Hos. 21st Regt. N.I.	·85	·22	1·08	·30	·29	·15	·14	2·73	50·74
	1·06	·26	1·10	·43	·42	·16	·12	3·35	57·74
Byculla, J. J. H.	1·04	·28	1·19	·50	·34	·25	·14	4·14	53·61

In the report from the Colaba Observatory the day is from midnight to midnight.

BANGALORE RACES.

FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY, 28TH JULY.

THE Hurdle Race brought seven to the post, and after several were put *hors de combat* Dreadnought made his appearance a good winner, followed by Lost Chance and Guy Fawkes. The remainder literally nowhere. The Arab Winning Handicap was considered a certainty for Hadji, but the pot was again upset. Davis rode Emerald uncommonly well, and we think Chapman was a little off in this race. At the mile post Emerald collared the favourite, raced with him, and it was then pretty evident the bay had only to be taken care of to win. Davis stuck to him, and coming up the straight shook game little Emerald out and came home an easy winner. Paragon nowhere.

The Whaler Winning Handicap was another easy victory for the mare. "Denis" took her out the other two laying close, when about the mile post Chieftain's pace unaccountedly left the pair and skedadled at a modest pace towards the jail, thus leaving the race to Fleur-de-Lys and Hunting Horn—the former was never approached and won as she liked in a canter. The Consolation Stakes was combatted for by Teazer, Surgeon Major, and the once thought crack Janissary, the former was the favourite, but 'Calton' was nonplussed by 'Tyrrell' landing the Major in front as he liked to the surprise of numbers; but they should re member Teazer has had no training, and hack work is not enough to give a horse who is expected to beat such horses as he has met here. Janissary was out of the race from the commencement.

The Ladies' Plate brought six to the post out of the nine on the card. Trout won pretty easy, Forester second, and Mr. Power on Sunshine leading the remainder.

The Hurdle Races on Saturday complete the meeting.

FIRST RACE.—"HURDLE RACE." Rs. 200. R. C. and a distance over 5 hurdles. G. R.

	st. lbs.	
Mr Cumming's ...b a g Dreadnought 11	7	Mr Hartigan.. 1
Mr Drummond's...b a m Last Chance 11	7	Owner..... 2
Mr Hartigan's .....c a g Guy Fawkes 11	7	Mr Bullen..... 3
Mr Beaver's .....b a g Blacklock 11	7	Mr Garnier.
Mr Walker's .....b a g Commerce.....11	7	Mr Going.
Mr Hammond's.....b a m Woodbine 11	7	Owner.
Mr Maunsell's .....b a h Warwick, late Fairplay.....11	7	Capt Robinson

Time—ms. 45s.

SECOND RACE.—"Winner's Handicap." For Arabs, Rs. 400. 2 miles.

Mr. Nursing Rao's...b a h Emerald 9	0	Davis..... 1
Ali Asker's .....g a h Hadji.....9	5	Chapman..... 2
Mr Sheardale's.....b a h Paragon.....8	4	Calton..... 3

Time—4m. 21s.

THIRD RACE—" Winner's Handicap." For English and Colonial horses. Rs. 400. 2 miles.

Mr Wilson's.....g a m Fleur de Lys 8	12	 1
Mr Bullen's .....b a g Hunting Horn 8	4	Tyrrell..... 2
Mr Sheardale's.....b a g Calton 8	0	Calton; bolted. 3

Time—1m. 5s.

FOURTH RACE.—"Consolation Stakes."—A free handicap for all beaten Arabs. R. C. and a distance. Rs. 250 (handicap to be published at 7 A.M. to-morrow) acceptances to be made to the Secretary by 4 P.M. Rs. 25 for an acceptance.

Surgeon Major.....	1
Teazer	2
Janissary	3

Time—2m. 50s.

FIFTH RACE.—" Ladies' Plate."—½ mile.

	st. lbs.	
Mrs Osborne's.....b c g Trout.....11	7	..Mr. Christian... 1
Mrs Stewart's.....b g Forester 11	7	..Capt. Robinson. 2
Mrs Chamber's ....b a g Sunshine.....10	0	 3
Mrs Kinderley's.b a g Chanticleer.....11	7	..Mr Bullen.
Mrs Turner's .....b a g Expert 11	7	..Mr Turner.
Miss Garstin's.....b a m Roslwing 11	7	..Mr Maunsell.
Mrs Whigham's..b a m Princess Duchess.11	7	.....
Mrs Whigham's..b a g Rienzi 11	7	..Mr Hartigan.
Mrs Dunbar's.....c p g Scotland 10	0	..Mr Dunbar.

—*Madras Times.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

IT is rumoured that Colonel Denison goes home on medical certificate by the next P. and O. steamer, and that either Mr. Loch or Captain Ellis will act for him as President of the Municipal Commission.—*Madras Mail*, July 29.

A CHALLENGE was recently sent by the students at the Pogose School, Dacca, to the students of the Dacca College, to play a cricket match; the following is the polite reply sent by the Collegians:—" Dacca College scornfully *rejects* this match as tending to degrade *their* hereditary honours and respectability; such proposals are only to be regarded by lions as asses' kicks. They should learn moreover a proper time for making such proposal."

SHORT AND SWEET.—A ship captain at Madras having been fined Rs. 50 by the Magistrate for attempting to force goods over the side of the pier without paying toll, said, according to the *Madras Standard*—" Thank you, sir, this is the most unjust decision ever passed in creation." Whereupon the Magistrate said—" Indeed, unjust is it ?" Captain—" Yes." Magistrate—" Take and lock him up. Look here, sir, unless you apologize at once I will convict you for contempt of Court." Captain—" I apologize for it, sir." Magistrate—" Walk out, sir, immediately."

THE distressingly over-worked gentlemen who recently were saved from complete collapse by an opportune eclipse of the moon, were just about again to succumb under the pressure of their official labour when some preternaturally acute individual discovered that on the 27th there was to be an eclipse of the sun. At least so said the almanacks; it was not pretended that it was visible at Lahore but there was no denying the fact that there was to be an eclipse somewhere. So another astronomical holiday was unanimously voted, most of the courts closed, the banks shut up and all business stopped. What freak may next interrupt business we cannot tell.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

A MEETING of the Central Civilians' Committee was held on Saturday, July 30, at Allahabad, when a draft memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy was drawn up, embodying, in a convenient form, all the pleas already urged in the committee's former letter to Sir Richard Temple. It must not, however, be supposed from this that the committee has now made their final effort, for this memorial is, unless we are mistaken, *pro forma* and no more. The committee possesses abundant funds and an inexhaustible determination. Should, therefore, this memorial fail in its object, we feel sure that the matter will not be allowed to rest; and we look for —supposing of course that His Excellency is deaf to the complaint—an appeal to the Secretary of State. The memorial, we may add, will before long be circulated among all junior civilians.—*Pioneer*, Aug. 1.

THERE is no truth whatever in the statement that the Maharajah of Puttiala and the Raja of Kupoorthulla are likely to visit England shortly. The Maharajah has succeeded after a long minority to a very troublesome charge; and he will not be able to leave India for a long time to come. The young Kupoorthulla Chief is in the same condition. He is too fond of pleasure as it is, and if he wishes to do his duty, he will try to govern his territory well, and do some real work before thinking of a trip to England. At any rate no such trip is projected, and if it were, Colonel Lees is the last man likely to be selected by the Raja. When the late Raja was dying at Aden Colonel Lees, who was in charge of him and whose expenses we must suppose were paid by the Raja, allowed him to return to Bombay in the care of strangers, going on to England himself. Colonel Lees may have had excellent reasons for his conduct, but it is not probable that the new Raja should think his conduct considerate.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

AFGHANISTAN.

A GHOST that has been troubling Shere Ali sorely has at last been laid. Abdool Rahman Khan, the turbulent nephew and fine soldier, supposed to be at the head of a formidable army, the *prot ge* of the Russians and deadly enemy of Cabul, has been exposed. His army (*sic.*) is about 200 strong, and these are in a very distressed condition. Being badly paid, they are bad servants, insubordinate and for ever quarrelling with each other, and, when opportunities occur, actually abscond. Without employment, stalled oxen or contentment, they are necessarily a sorry pack, and Shere Ali, as far as Abdool Rahman Khan is concerned, is easy in his mind. The Khan lives, it is now known, at Tashkurgan, but outside the city. He intends, it is said, to proceed shortly to Tashkend, where a pleasant residence has been offered to him; but beyond this token of friendship the Russians have in no way favoured the outlaw.

Shere Ali has just now rather an awkward visit in the person of Surrah Beg Khan, the Meer of Kulab. This chief, whose Turkoman soldiery were never more peaceable than their neighbours, is now a refugee in Cabul. His army, we now hear, has attacked the troops of the King of Bokhara, the ally of Russia. As he has put himself under Shere Ali's protection, the Ameer could hardly refuse an asylum, so Surrah Beg is living in the same bagh as the troublesome ex-governor of Turkistan; but Shere Ali has warned him that he must not hope to be screened a second time. He has at the same time issued instructions to the border chief of Turkestan to guard the frontiers, and neither to allow evilly disposed persons to abscond from Cabul or to enter it from the north. These instructions were certainly needed, for nothing would be more likely to embroil the Ameer with his neighbour, as the harbouring of offenders where offenders are so numerous. We may here add that the troublesome ex-governor above alluded to is in a fair way to regain his position—any rate he is in favour again, and is soon to be deputed to the borders, there to supervise and settle the many matters requiring arrangement.—*Pioneer*, 1st August.

SIMLA.

20TH JULY.—I really beg your pardon for having treated you so villanously in the matter of *gup*, but indeed there has been nothing new doing within the past few days. Monday pops, Thursday bands, and Saturday teas and races have all become institutions, and are now looked upon as the commonest necessities of life, and the theatricals in behalf of Mrs. Tytler's Orphanage do not take place till to-morrow; so you see I have some excuse for my long silence. In fact the only thing worthy of mention that has happened this week is the surprising success that Professor Bushell has at length achieved. On Wednesday evening he gave a private entertainment at the house of Herr von Goldstein. A great number of the friends of Professor Bushell and Herr von Goldstein were present, fifty or sixty at least I should think. Mr. Haygarth sang one or two songs with his usual success, and the Professor then proceeded with his experiments, which were attended with truly marvellous results. The illusions he induced in the minds of some of his patients were most amusing. He made them believe that a tiger was pursuing them, and caused them to flee in an agony of terror from the invisible monster. He then showed them imperceptible rats, which they hunted with walking sticks round and round the room. They were also led to believe themselves attacked by nameless insects, and their efforts to rid themselves of the same sent the spectators into shrieks of laughter. The Professor then gave one of them a pinch of imaginary snuff, which brought on a most terrific fit of sneezing. Pure water was made to assume the flavour of coffee, brandy, sea-water, milk, soup-made, sherry, vinegar, &c., and the way in which the different liquors were received (and the unpleasant ones parted with) was exceedingly diverting. The Professor then caused one of the patients to imagine that a chair was a bison. At first the patient deemed inclined to seek safety in flight, but on having a walking stick (which he was told to consider a gun) put into his hand, he crept up quietly and shot the chair right through the heart, and then sat to work to skin it, which he seemed to find rather a difficult operation. The Professor also made two men imagine that snow was falling, whereupon they shivered all over, and buttoned up their coats. He then proposed that they should have a set to with snowballs; the suggestion was accepted with alacrity and the two poor deluded victims began gathering up imaginary snow from the floor, and after pressing it between their hands pelted each other with a right good will. He also made them imagine that they saw a woman drowning in a lake before them, and without a moment's hesitation, without even waiting to throw off their dress coats, they plunged on to the floor in the most plucky manner, and made frantic efforts to swim along the boards to the rescue of the invisible woman. I am sure they both deserve Humane Society medals for their excellent intentions. One of them was then made to sing a most capital song, under the impression that he was a celebrated artiste; and just as he was in the middle of a line, the Professor set him right; the expression of his face when he found that he had been completely taken in was enough for our delectation, but can better be imagined than described: but I will tell you Professor had let him finish his song, which was splendid as far as it went up to this stage of the proceedings. There were among the audience several persons sceptically inclined, who, although lost in admiration of Professor's talent, still urged her claims, which were favourably entertained. "But," said his Lordship, "I suppose that, as far as Surgery is concerned, you, Ladies, intend to confine yourselves to trifling operations, leaving all the grave ones to Gentlemen." "Oh! by no means," replied the lady. "If you will step into the next room, I will, if you will allow me, whip off your leg in a moment." Nothing more of the conversation has been revealed.—*London Letter.*

MDDLE NILSSON.—Mddle. Nillson is the most ambitious as well as the most jealous of *prime donne*. She recoils before no difficulties, however formidable, and, we must confess, spares no pains to ensure success. Since her first coming among us, she has accomplished more than has been effected by any other artist in our recollection in the same space of time. Coming straight from a second class Paris opera-house, the Theatre Lyrique, where her reputation had been chiefly made in the lighter works of a light soprano's *repertoire*, she lost no time in extending the range of her activity. She gradually essayed her powers in more serious ventures, never failing to impress her own individuality upon every character she undertook, and soon succeeded in subduing her facile manner to the dignity of Handel's music. Setting out with utter ignorance, we believe, of the great Anglicised Saxon she speedily became the most conscientious exponent of the oratorio music, wherein England alone delights. A week ago she, for the first time, realised to the life the superb Countess Almaviva, imagined by Mozart; and she has now added the trying character of Desdemona to her gallery of striking portraits. This is the most difficult feat she has yet accomplished.—*Athenæum.*

THE YARKAND EXPEDITION.

THE latest news of the Yarkand expedition has just reached us in a letter from Leh, dated the 18th July, which has thus been ten days in transit.

Mr. Forsyth, accompanied by the Yarkand Badshah's Envoy Mehrja Shadi, the native and Christian agents of the Maharajas of Cashmere and Jeypore, Maluk Khutub Deen and Akbar Ali Shah, the Bokhara Vakeel Yakhub Khan, and Dr. Henderson, arrived at Leh, the capital of Ladak, from Srinagar, the capital of Cashmere, on the 2nd instant. At Leh they were joined by the Maharaja of Cashmere's Wazir for Ladak, Ali Akhbal, Dr. Cayley on special duty at Ladak from Umballa for trade and vaccination purposes, and Mr. Shaw who arrived on the 18th instant at Leh from England *viâ* Simla in 40 days. With reference to quickness of communication now-a-days, so different from 12 years ago, our correspondent states that on the 24th June at Srinagar, letters and papers *viâ* Murree were received from England dated 27th May.

The whole party of nine left Leh for Yarkand, the capital of eastern Turkistan, on the 7th instant by the new or Mr. Hayward's road *viâ* the Chang-Chen-Mo Pass 18,839 feet above sea level. On reaching this pass it is expected that Dr. Cayley and the Maharajah of Cashmere's Commissioners from Jummoo, Pundit Baksih Ram, a doctor who had gone on a fortnight before, will return.

Yarkand by this route is 507 miles from Leh, being 27 miles further and 23 miles less than by the old roads oven the Kardong Pass, 17,574 ft. high, and the Digurla Pass. As the average journey to Yarkand from Leh is 30 days, it is quite possible that Mr. Forsyth might return in September, but should he visit Neki, the capital of Khotah, 4 days' journey S. E. of Yarkand and Kashgar, 7 days' journey N. W. of Yarkand, or return via Sirikol, Badakshan, Yassin, and Ghilghit, it is not likely he will delay beyond November.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

INDIAN QUESTIONS AT HOME.

THE *Broad Arrow* believes that the following Indian political questions are at the present moment on the tapis at the India Office:—The settlement of the uncovenanted furlough rules; the conduct of the ruler of Cashmere in reference to the treaty we have with that country—a question that has arisen through the accusations of Mr. Hayward, the Oriental traveller; the proposition to annex Sind to the Punjab, originating with the Supreme Government; also the recommendation to appoint General Stewart to the vacant command on the Sind and Punjab Frontier. The important gubernatorial vacancy which will be caused by the term of office expiring of Lord Napier, Governor of Madras, presents an opportunity for the exercise of patronage which the India Office will, of course, not lose sight of. Finally, it is under inquiry whether the seat of the Viceregal Government shall be Simla, or some other place, next hot season.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE PERMANENT SETTLEMENT.

("WESTMINSTER REVIEW" FOR JULY.)

THE right of taxation being the right to levy from the subject a certain contribution proportioned to the value of the property secured to him by the Government, it follows that the land tax should vary as the value of the land. It is inequitable that, while a tradesman is assessed this year at twice the amount of income tax for which he was liable the year before, when his profits were one-half less, the land tax levied from the landholder is no higher than it was seventy years ago, when the land may have fetched only a tenth of its present value. Nor is the argument affected by the circumstance that the Indian landholder now pays an income tax equally with the tradesman. For, while an income tax, like other direct and indirect taxes, is a tax on the *personal* property owned severally by both classes, the land tax is a *property* tax, payable in consideration of the grant to an individual of an exclusive possession from the enjoyment of which all others are barred. Hence the justification of any land tax whatever is equally the justification of an enhanced assessment, varying with the market value of the land.

To give a practical illustration of that oft-quoted abstract proposition, "civilization is expensive," we may assert that a certain increase in the value of land in any period represents, proportionately, the cost in the same period of the civil and military organizations under which greater security is afforded and larger profits are made. The efficiency of the military and police forces which protect the crops from foreign and internal aggression; the superior intelligence and integrity of the civil administration under which the general progress is promoted and individual rights are secured; the ports and harbours, roads and canals, which enable the farmer to get better prices for the produce of the land; the progressive and more costly civilization which raises rents and the price of provisions, together represent a certain money value whose equivalent should be found in the values of the land and labour of the country.

Taxation, proportioned to the present value of each individual's property and the profits accruing from it, is only an equitable distribution among the inhabitants of a country of the aggregate cost of all the intelligence and integrity, the skilled labour and enterprise, which have combined to create and maintain this property at the price it commands. Consequently, it is impossible to exempt one section of a community from contributing its fair share towards the national expenditure, without inflicting on the rest of the community the injustice of levying from them more than their fair share towards it. For, either the deficiency caused by the exemption from taxation of a portion of the aggregate value of the collective property of the country, maintained at a certain cost, must be made good by the imposition of additional taxes on the remainder of the property of the country; or, the Government will be unable to discharge the debts it has contracted, and further progress in prosperity and civilization will be impeded or effectually stopped.

Least of all can justice, or the needs of progressive civilization, counsel exemption for the most valuable portion of the property of a country, the very property which is most directly and permanently affected by good or bad government. For while skilled labour and personal property can be transported at discretion to other lands, escaping from impending evil, or resigning all share in the benefits derivable from costly works and useful institutions, the interests of real property are indissolubly bound up with good government and substantial progress.

"But there is the Permanent Settlement in Bengal. The Government is pledged to it. To raise the Government demand on land which has been permanently assessed, would be a breach of faith." To this objection the answer must be, that a contract to be binding must be lawful. If an individual should make a contract to transfer to another property which does not belong to him, such contract is null and void, because the contracting party was not competent to execute the instrument under which the property is claimed by the transferee. Similarly, the Permanent Settlement Act of Lord Cornwallis is not binding on the Government of to-day, because no Government is competent to bind posterity. Governments do but legislate for their own day and generation. If a Government sees fit to do so, the enactment of to-day may be repealed to-morrow, and should be repealed if the enactment is found to be unjust and oppressive. How much greater is the right and obligation of a new generation, or the new Government which represents it—presumably more just and enlightened than their predecessors—to correct and nullify the more ignorant and less righteous legislation of the past. It is inconceivable that a Government, which exists and makes laws purely by the permission of the society which it represents, should claim to legislate for generations yet unborn, whose consent it cannot obtain and whose interests it is incompetent to foresee. It is further inconceivable that every act of a less intelligent and more despotic Government that is past—borne and suffered by a comparatively ignorant and servile generation—should be tolerated by their more enlightened successors, with a keener sense of their rights, and the strength to assert those rights. To suppose it, is to suppose man competent to resist the inevitable law of progress, and to withstand the new adaptations which are continually impressed on him by continually altered conditions.

Extending the general argument to the particular case of the Permanent Settlement, Lord Cornwallis's Government gave away that which was not theirs to give. The land belonged of right to the generation then living. When that generation passed away the land became the property of the new generation which succeeded it. Lord Cornwallis's Government, representing the collective inhabitants of the country then living, may be presumed to have imposed such taxes on real and personal property as sufficed to defray the cost of supplying their requirements. But Lord Cornwallis's Government could not foresee the larger wants and expenditure of the present day, nor the enhanced value of property which is due to the larger expenditure, which must be provided for by more taxes. His Government could not have determined in 1793 the cost in 1870 of the army and the civil administration, and of such Imperial works as canals and railways, of the last of which it had not the most remote conception. Shall the personal property which is sunk in these developments of real property be taxed in proportion to income, and the owners of land be exempted from paying proportionately on *their* improved property towards the aggregate expenditure incurred in creating and maintaining the source of their enhanced profits?

Once more, the question—"Is the Government to break faith with the landholders of Bengal?" is best answered by the question, Is the Government to break faith with the millions who are not landlords? Shall the Government deal unjustly by the great body of the people that it may be just, so to say, to a comparatively inconsiderable section? Shall the interests of the many be sacrificed to the interests of a few? The obligation to dispense justice between man and man is of more authority than all laws and contracts whatsoever. It is for this that Governments exist; not for an obstinate adherence to arbitrary and unlawful engagements, executed through ignorance or selfishness. The natural rights of man cannot be abrogated by legislation. The right to live and to enjoy life is of Divine origin, and therefore paramount and inalienable. The instrument under which the landlord claims an exceptional and unjust title is invalid, because it claims to strip our common humanity of a right which no man can take away.

But, fortunately for the landlords, their true interests are, in fact, identical with the interests of the whole community. It is as much the interest of the landlord to contribute his fair quota to the increasing cost of civilization, as it is his interest to lay out his money in sinking wells or building embankments, or in making any other improvements which will give him a fair return for his outlay. Without adequate funds, Government, or the community which Government represents, can no more execute expensive works or maintain an efficient administration—the effect of which is to raise the value of the landlord's property—than the landlord can raise crops or guard them without a certain outlay. Hence, to withhold his full contribution to the general expenditure is to depreciate the value of his property, and to lose his chance of making hundreds by the prudent expenditure of tens. For it is impossible that the productive industry of the rest of the community should long be content to support—as it manifestly cannot support—the extra burdens which must be put upon it to make up for the deficient tale of the class of landholders. The natural result of such a course must be a financial crisis, followed by the stoppage of productive public works, the absence of useful institutions, and an ill paid and inefficient administration.

Indeed, the natives of Bengal, notoriously and by their own admission a timid and unwarlike race, and so recently under Musaulman domination, owe more, much more, to the English Government and to European settlers than do the inhabitants of any other province in India. And if the existing chronic state of deficit, and the necessity of stopping useful public works, and of starving the administration, and irritating alike English settlers and Government servants by unequal taxation, is to continue much longer, the question is apt to be revived whether the Indian Empire is worth the cost of governing it. What the value of the fertile lands of Bengal would be to its present owners if the English were to leave India may be easily imagined. No Indian province has benefited so much by the presence of the English, and it is certain no other province would lose so much in such a contingency. It is not for the landholders of Bengal—who have gained under British rule so much more than the landholders of the rest of British India, and who would lose so much more by the withdrawal of that rule—to demur to pay according to the increasing value of their lands, as their less favoured and less dependent brethren have to do. They, of all the people of India, have the greatest interest in the continuance of a strong government; and they, of all people, should be most forward to contribute their fair share to maintain and extend those appliances of civilization from which they have profited so much, and from which they must profit yet more, the more those appliances are extended and improved. Let them be wise in time. Of course there will be started the usual objection of the large party who would rather maintain wrong, which they call peace, than make a sacrifice to right it. "Think of the injury," they say, "to the new proprietors who have bought land at the present rates." Let the injury be admitted, and there is at most a case for compensation, none for perpetuating the wrong. And the sooner the wrong is set right, the smaller will be the accumulated injury to be repaired and the amount of compensation which may be justly claimed, not by landholders alone, but likewise, it should be noted, by the great body of non-landholders who have been oppressed all these years by disproportionate taxation.

But from what source is the compensation to be made? If real property must be compensated out of personal property, from what source shall personal property recoup itself? For it would be too absurd to say that personal property must again be taxed to repay itself. The difficulty suggested in this question indicates all the more strongly the necessity for an early settlement of claims which only increase with time. The question of compensation, moreover, gives rise to the further question—Of whom may compensation be fairly claimed? By whose fault has one portion of the community been permitted to escape payment of its fair contribution to the general expenditure, and the other portion been saddled with the payment of more than its fair share? Neither of the parties concerned—from whom alone the necessary assets can be realised—had any part in making the inequitable law which has entailed this difficulty on the present generation; while the men who passed the law for which they are accountable are beyond reach. The stern moralist and humanitarian cannot approve the disposal of rights and interests without the consent of their owners, by strangers against whom there is no remedy or appeal. For the consequences of their own act the people may be justly held to be jointly and severally responsible. But can they rightly be made to suffer for the acts of another?

The remedy is plain. A representative constitution is the only condition which can insure the possession of equal rights and the greatest possible happiness. But so long as the element of selfishness and cruelty is still too strong, and the moral sense and sympathetic feelings are still too weak, to permit the hope that might will surrender to right. There is no such mental obliquity as that which Self interposes against the perception of equal rights. There is no unwillingness like the unwillingness of the dictator to lay down his dictatorship, or admit another to a share of his authority. And many and frivolous are the excuses, and great are the powers of self-delusion and misrepresentation, with which self-constituted authority has ever sought to persuade the world that it would not be for the good of individuals or communities that they should manage their own affairs in their own way, and do with their own as may seem best in their eyes. For see you not how these self-made executors somehow contrive to apportion the common heritage of Heaven to man in such a way as to leave but a small remainder for the millions after allotment has been made among a few hundreds or thousands who think it best that they should have absolute authority over the earth and its teeming inhabitants.

Another objection remains. "If Government is to repudiate its obligations at pleasure, cancelling to-day the bond which it executed the day before, there must be an end of all faith in the promises of the Government, and there will be no certainty in commercial transactions, if they do not cease altogether."

The form in which this objection is put conceals more than one assumption and illegitimate conversion of terms; and it is incumbent on us to weigh well each word and its implied thought, if we would expose that dexterous shuffle of phrases by which hundreds are imposed upon for one who is misled by direct false reasoning.

First, there is the assumption that the repeal of a particular law, which is shown to be unjust and unwise, is the same as the constant or frequent displacement of one law by another. The implied apprehension is that one such act will be the precursor of many, and there can be no assignable limit to the continual reversal of one enactment by another if the competency of the Government to make frequent and radical changes in the laws is once admitted or allowed.

The obvious answer is that the repeal of one law does not necessitate the repeal of other laws; that the history of the legislation of a country reveals the fact that radical changes in the political constitution occur at very distant periods, while the great body of legislative enactments consists only of slight and gradual modifications of old laws—the reflex action which corresponds to the slow development of the national character; that an intelligent and just Government is not likely to cancel its engagements except on the strongest grounds of justice and enlightened policy, seeing that the most ignorant and selfish of rulers are notoriously careful not to commit any such flagrant or frequent breaches of faith as would inevitably endanger the continuance of their rule; that whatever the danger or the sacrifice incurred in cancelling an engagement, the purchased experience will be useful in making Government most careful in regard to any future pledge it may give or obligation it may contract; and that, to conceive a Government as constantly or even frequently committing the most serious mistakes—which can be repaired only by repeated revocations, involving enormous sacrifices of money and the public credit, and attended with grave political dangers—is to conceive a Government incompetent to rule, and deserving to be superseded by a better Government.

Next, there is the transparent fallacy of regarding the public act of the people's representative—such as an equitable redistribution of the public burdens among the whole community—in the light of a private contract which an individual executes for his personal benefit, or as the repudiation by Government of a money obligation for value received, for the discharge of which the public faith has been pledged. To permit either of two contracting parties to fulfil, or not to fulfil, the terms of his contract, as he may find it his interest to do, would be an undoubted wrong to the other contracting party, and the inevitable result would be the suspension of all trade. The act of a Government, however, when it is not the act of an interested party representing interests which conflict with the interests of the nation, must be considered the act of the whole community, or of a majority consenting to the act of their representative for their collective benefit; or, more strictly, what may *seem* at the time in their then state of knowledge to be for their benefit. The Government, *per se*, is an abstract symbol, without any personal interest in what it enacts or annuls; and, considered as one body, the nation at large, in whose behalf and with whose consent any law is made or annulled, cannot have any conflicting interests. An Act, such as a redistribution of the public burdens on an equitable basis, is entitled to be held an act done in good faith, and it would be a gross perversion of terms to call it a breach of faith, as though the Government were repudiating the payment of a debt. The landholder's claim to the exceptional privilege of being assessed on a portion only of the value of his property, as against the claim of the bulk of the community to be relieved of the extra taxes on personal property, imposed on them to make up for the defective contribution of real property, has no resemblance to the repudiation of a public debt, due to the public creditor of moneys advanced to the Government on the faith of the public credit.

Then, it is to be noted especially, that the repeal of the Permanent Settlement Law would be a return to the straight line of impartial justice, not a deflection from that line. A departure from the strict line of duty, in itself wrong, is open to the further objection that each such deviation leads to further deviations. On the contrary, every return to the right path serves more nearly to establish the inclination to continue in that path. The repeal of an unlawful regulation which unjustly favours a section of a community at the expense of the nation, would be the assertion, once for all, of the right to equal justice from which it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, again to depart. The fallacy of the objection consists in not distinguishing between the tendency of a deviation from the right to repeat itself, and the closer approximation to right which is the effect of a reverse action. The lesson of history is that whereas every act of despotism unresisted is the precursor of fresh acts of despotism, the freedom, on the other hand, of the English constitution has been secured and established by successive vindications of the right from Magna Charta up to the last Reform Bill and the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

To recapitulate. The Permanent Settlement Law is an unlawful engagement and of no effect, because the representatives of the people then living gave away to certain persons, and their heirs after them for ever, that which did not belong to the people of that generation to give away for ever. The law is an unjust law, because it exempts precisely that portion of the community who have benefited most from the common fund of labour, from contributing their due quota towards the public expenditure; while it levies additional taxes from the bulk of the people —owners of personal property who have not derived from this common fund the amount of benefit which has accrued to real property. The Permanent Settlement Act is a violation of the first principle of justice and taxation, which demands that each individual of the community shall be taxed in proportion to the value of his property, in the enjoyment of which he is secured by the collective industry of the whole community. While the profits accruing to personal and real property are taxed alike, through the indirect taxes which affect their owners as consumers, and through the *income* tax on profits or income, property in land—the cost of maintaining which is distinct from the cost of protecting personal property—is further justly liable to a *property* tax proportioned to the present value of the land, as representing the value of the accumulated labour expended in creating and maintaining it. The land tax, as distinguished from the taxation of personal property possessed alike by landholders and non-landholders, is recognised in all countries as the just contribution of a certain proportion of the gross produce, levied by the whole community, through their representatives, in return for the exclusive possession conferred on the individual landholder by the community to whom of right the land belonged in common; and the justification of a land tax is equally the justification of an enhanced rental varying with the increased value of the land. The claim of new landholders, who have bought the land at the high rates consequent on the smallness and fixity of the Government demand under the Permanent Settlement, can be no other than a claim to compensation, not a claim to the perpetuation of the public wrong done by an unjust law. The cancellation of an unjust law is the paramount duty of Government, which exists solely for the administration of equal justice; and a charge of breach of faith would properly lie against the wilful perpetuation of a public wrong, not against the annulment of an unlawful and unjust promise unwittingly made in an age of comparative ignorance. The question, Shall Government be unfaithful to its engagement with the landholders? Is answered by the question, Should Government commit the gross wrong of breach of faith of unjustly levying [illegible] on the non-landholder, who constitute the bulk of the nation, in excess of the quota for which they are fairly liable? The redistribution of the public expenditure, by their own representatives, in due proportion among the members of the community, is by no means analogous to the repudiation by an interested party of a bond for which a valuable consideration has been received. Change, to be injurious, must be a change from right to wrong, not from wrong to right; a departure from the right path, not the return to it, and an unlawful engagement which violates higher obligations, is an engagement more honoured in the breach than the observance. The objection that the violation of one pledge is likely to lead to fresh acts of violation, and to beget a want of confidence in the Government, would be applicable to the case of an interested party who may be tempted to swerve from the path of justice for the sake of a personal advantage; not to the impartial judgment of a disinterested umpire, vindicating the claims of justice, and affirming once for all the only equitable principle on which the public burdens should be adjusted for the future. Finally, a grave political error must be repaired, an enormous injustice must be removed, at any cost; and those who are but too fearful of the effect due to the violation of an unjust pledge which should never have been given, have only to consider that the progress of civilization and good government has always lain through the successive rectification of past errors, and a closer approximation to the ideal of justice after each departure from her stern requirements.

But the Government must take the people into its confidence. Public opinion must be enlightened, and its support secured. The reasons which demand the recal of a public pledge must be set forth and clearly understood. The dumb classes, who have till now borne, without complaining so as to be heard, their hard lot of poverty and suffering—which but too many ignorantly regard as their normal and inevitable condition—must be taught their rights as well as their duties as citizens, and they must be encouraged moreover, nay invited, to represent *their* claims to equal justice, as against the self-assertion and unjust claims of the screaming classes—the upper ten thousand. The Government would then command, in the reasonable demand for equal justice, the yet unrepresented millions, needful for undoing the wrong and moral support which may be necessary for the righteous work of the Permanent Settlement; for surely the [illegible] roving voice of the nation is more than the feeble clamours of a self-seeking class.

The unprecedented succession of [illegible] upon year of drought and famine, and the yearly increasing dearness of the necessaries of life, rising at a much faster rate than wages have yet risen, is filling the country with sadness and discontent, though as yet the low mutterings of the suffering poor appear not to have reached the ears of the Council Chamber. What to *them* are railways and telegraphs, the great highways of commerce and the diffusion of education, to which our legislators proudly point as the work of their hands? *They* only contrast their present condition with the past, when grain was cheap and they had plenty to live upon, and when they used to enjoy their native sports and pastimes, all of which are fast dying out with the decay of the princes and nobles who supported them—and nothing to replace their loss! By whose fault all this suffering has been entailed on them, and what are the causes and the remedies thereof, it is not *their* duty to find out. *Their* part is but to obey and suffer; and how great their sufferings are they would say if they had an organ through which to say it. And who would listen to them if they had aught to say in this matter, and they said it? For are they not accounted an ignorant people who cannot think and act for themselves, and so other people must think and act for them? *And it is so good of them to do it too.* Nor is it any use for the Government to say it cannot. For the people might well reply, why then have our rulers undertaken to do what they cannot do, and why are they paid for doing work which they do not do?

And now the most hateful of all forms of taxation—an income tax—is imposed on the country, to aggravate the general irritation and discontent. "This is a new thing" (*sulm*) "the people are wont to say: we never paid such tax before. If the Rajah demanded certain sums of money, he took it from certain individuals whom he believed able to afford it. He did not levy a certain income-tax on all, and it was not assessed anew from

THE LADY OF THE OTHER NIGHT.

It is an object of increasing wonder to us where the Continental journalists get all their stories, and how they find readers to believe in them. They are brimming over just now with anecdotes of Charles Dickens which are utterly unkown in this country. One is to the effect that overwork had made Mr. Dickens so eccentric in his habits that he turned day into night, and was in the habit of walking the streets of London from midnight to five in the morning. On the occasion of one of these walks, the story continues, the great novelist observed a lady of of respectable appearance following him. Night after night she followed him, and if ever the novelist approached her she hastened away, startled and confused. At last they met face to face, and the lady declared, in great agitation, "Charles Dickens, you have done me much injury. I can no more rest. Look at me, so that you may remember me, for I desire to be remembered. You will see me no more." Mr. Dickens soon afterwards ascertained that she was the wife of a colonel in the Indian Army. In a few days came a casket of ebony and ivory to the novelist, containing a portrait of the lady, a lock of her hair, and this note—"I have loved you madly. But the love I have given to you I owe to another. I am of my own free will going to another world, where I may think of you without treachery. Pity me." It was signed, "The lady of the other night." Mr. Dickens flew to her house, to find that she was dead with a dagger in her heart. Another of these stories is of a female of more aggressive character. This woman led a scandalous life, but presumed to fall in love with the novelist, and to write him ardent letters, to which he sent no reply. The woman determined on revenge, and tried to stab the novelist as he was coming out of a theatre. But such was the humanity of Charles Dickens, that his only desire was to save the unfortunate woman from the legal consequences of her infatuation. He snatched her from the witnesses of her attempted crime; thrust her into his own carriage; put his coachman in with her to keep her quite (oh, most benevolent coachman!), and himself ascended the box, took the whip, and drove away.—*Daily News.*

CRICKET—ETON VERSUS HARROW.

(*Field.*)

If any doubts were entertained respecting the old this annual meeting still has upon the upper ten thousand, the scene of yesterday (July 8) at Lord's would at once silence them. From year to year of late invention has been on the stretch to meet the demands of applicants for space, and recently an acre of ground has been added to the old area. Notwithstanding even this, the cry for room on great days remains unhushed. Deep rings of carriages, extending to seventy or eighty feet, many of them wheeled in at early dawn, formed a fence, belt or maze through which an inexperienced visitor to Lord's on a like occasion would find some difficulty in threading his way through: while in the foreground there was such a mass of sitters and squatters that it became immovable from the solidity of its cram. Friday proved to be indeed a great day both for boys and men—aye, and for the Marylebone exchequer also, if the calculation of 10,000 persons being present at the increased tariff for admission be among other statements said to be reliable, and therefore worthy of credence. Thus much by way of exordium. Now for facts of another kind. Be it remembered that the march in question was the 46th of an annual series. Four of these were drawn, one is held in dispute, and each party has won twenty. This being the case, an additional interest was imparted to the work of yesterday. Mr. Harris, the Eton captain, achieved a success in the toss, and sent Messrs. Longman and Tabor at once to the wickets, which, in justice to Jordan, were in really good condition. Mr. Law led the bowling from the pavilion wicket. Mr. Lucas was stationed at point, Mr. Wallroth long stop, Mr. Openshaw longslip, Mr. R. Carnac mid-on, Mr. Crake long-leg and cover-point. Mr. Bailey officiated as wicket-keeper. "The bowling" at starting—if such a term be strictly just as regards Mr. Macan—predominated. Thirty-eight runs required 62 minutes to acquire. In Mr. Law's ninth over Mr. Longman's off-stump fell, and in the eleventh of Mr. Macan the second wicket (Mr. Tabor's) gave way amidst a general shout of joy from the Dark Blue party. Messrs. Rhodes and Rodger, undaunted by adverse delight, knocked the leading bowlers off, and Mr. Carnac's Parbury went to the relief of Mr. Law, and Mr. Carnac's slows were tried at the gate wicket. As these changes were not for the better, Mr. Law resumed at his own end, and Mr. Parbury took a turn at the opposite. In the fifth over of the last named Mr. Rodger played "on." He was at the wicket upwards of an hour during which he made five fours, three twos, and fifteen singles. Three wickets, 81. Mr. Harris played vigorously, and assisted in advancing the total to 99, when his leg stump was prostrated by Mr. Law. Two hours were expended in arriving at these mystic figures. Lord Clifton brought on other changes of bowling; Eton at 118 the slows were tried at the pavilion wicket. Eventually Mr. Rhodes [illegible] a running mistake [illegible]

Mr. Parbury	22	9	43	5	0	1
Mr. Rivett-Carnac	25	7	38	0	0	
Mr. Crake	8	3	17	1	1	

Shortly before four o'clock Messrs. Lucas and Law opened the Harrovian batting. Lord Clifton bowled the first over from the gate wicket, and Mr. Cammell the second from the pavilion end. Mr. Lucas hit the fourth ball to leg for four, but the ninth uprooted his off-stump. One for 10. In the subsequent over Mr. Law received a like dismissal. Two for 13. Mr. Bailey, who went in on the retirement of Mr. Lucas, next had Mr. Crake for a partner. A change of bowling was had recourse to at 19, Mr. Cammell making way for the Etonian captain. With the score at 23, a very smart catch in the slips disposed of Mr. Crake, and the partisans of the Light Blues and themselves also rejoiced amazingly. The next to appear was Mr. Walker, the Harrovian captain, who found each an able conductor in Mr. Bailey, that the Etonian bowling was not only fairly used up, but the fielding, which had been hitherto been very good, fell off in a marked degree. Seven changes were made in the attack, whilst these two gentlemen were at the wicket. A cut for three by Mr. Bailey at half-past five brought the 100 on the telegraph, amidst uproarious cheers from the Harrovians. In the next fifteen minutes twenty-seven more runs were put on, and then the dissolution so long desired by the Etonians was effected by Mr. Tollemache clean bowling Mr. Bailey for a magnificent contribution of seventy-six, composed of ten fours, seven threes, three twos, and only nine singles. Mr. Bailey was at the wickets just 100 minutes. A single followed, and then Mr Walker's career was cut short by the same levelling hand. The Harrovian captain's thirty-four was an excellent innings, and contained three fours and two threes. Had a ball been thrown in properly by Lord Clifton in the early part of the sojourn of Messrs. Bailey and Walker—one of them might have been run out. The fourth wicket realised 127, the fifth 128. Messrs. Openshaw and Wallroth, then got together, and when they had advanced the score to 144 the former was beaten by a slow. Mr. Macan stepped forward, and once more a long stand was made before either he or Mr. Wallroth could be disposed of. At length, after several bowling changes had one and all failed, a manœuvre was had recourse to, which worked effectually. The Eton captain pretended to deliver the ball, but did not do so, and Mr. Wallroth acting on the "following-up" principle, got out of his ground, and consequently had his wicket put down, amidst the justly ironical cheers of the Harrovian partisans. Seven for 184. This brought the day's play to a conclusion. Mr. Wallroth's thirty was a masterly innings; in it were five fours. So far as the game at present advanced, the Light Blues, who were favourites at starting, will have a hard task cut out for them this day (Saturday). Umpires; Hearne and Wootton. Score:

ETON.

Mr. C. H. Longman, b. Law	8
Mr. A. S. Tabor, c. Parbury, b. Macan	31
Mr. F. W. Rhodes, run out	41
Mr. J. P. Rodger, b. Parbury	41
Hon. G. R. C. Harris, b. Law	12
Lord Clifton, b. Crake	19
Mr. F. Parbury, c. Rivett-Carnac, b. Macan	35
Mr. A. W. Ridley, not out	10
Mr. G. H. Cammell, b. Macan	5
Hon. A. T. Lyttleton, c. Bailey, b. Macan	1
Mr. M. A. Tollemache, c. Bailey, b. Macan	1
Byes 6, l-b 6, w 3	15
Total	189

HARROW.

Mr. W. Law, b. Clifton	6
Mr. A. C. Lucas, b. Clifton	4
Mr. E. C. Bailey, b. Tollemache	76
Mr. W. P. Crake, c. Tollemache, b. Clifton	1
Mr. C. W. Walker, b. Tollemache	34
Mr. A. C. Wallroth, run out	30
Mr. V. E. Openshaw, b. Ridley	7
Mr. C. D. Macan, not out	18
Mr. T. S. Dury	
Mr. E. P. Parbury	Reserves.
Mr. G. Rivett-Carnac	
Byes 1, l-b 2, w 5	8
Total	184

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any have done so to the extent which has been attained by Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all the Theobromas, they have produced an article which surpasses every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish it as a delicious beverage above all others. For Homœopathic people we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." In packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

GOLDSMITH'S WORK.—The progress of fine art manufacture in this branch of trade is strikingly exemplified in a little work published by J. W. Benson, of 25, 0ld Bond Street, and of the City Steam Factory, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill. It is enriched and embellished with designs (by Italian, French, and English artistes) of brooches, bracelets, earrings, and other articles, suitable for personal wear, or Wedding, Birthday, or other presents, with their prices. Mr. Benson (who holds the appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales) has also published at a very interesting pamphlet on the Rise and Progress of Watch and Clock-making. These Pamphlets are sent post free for two stamps each, and they cannot be too strongly recommended to those contemplating a purchase, especially to residents in the country or abroad who are thus enabled to select any article, they may require, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

ESTIMATES OF THE ENGLISH KINGS.

(*Spectator.*)

III.—HENRY I.

If the praise of friendly monks is a true certificate of goodness and greatness, there can be no question as to the character of Henry I. Their panegyric is as absolute as in the case of his brother Rufus their condemnation is downright. The Anglo-Saxon chronicler, whose sympathies are divided between the common people and the Church, sums up the character of King Henry in the following emphatic words:—"A good man he was, and there was great awe of him. No man dared misdo against another in his time. He made peace for man and beast. Whoso bore his burthen of gold and silver, no man dared say to him aught but good." The monk of Malmesbury is more discriminating in his praise, but not less decided. "He was active," he says, "in providing what would be beneficial to his Empire; firm in defending it; abstinent from war, as far as he could with honour, but when he had determined no longer to forbear, a most severe requiter of injuries, dissipating every opposing danger by the energy of his courage; constant in enmity or in affection towards all; giving too much indulgence to the tide of anger in the one, gratifying his royal magnanimity in the other; depressing his enemies, indeed, even to despair, and exalting his friends and dependents to an enviable condition. For philosophy propounds this to be the first or greatest concern of a good king.—

'To spare the supplicant, but depress the proud.'

Inflexible in the administration of justice, he ruled the people with moderation; the nobility with condescension. Seeking after robbers and counterfeiters with the greatest diligence, and punishing them when discovered, neither was he by any means negligent in matters of lesser importance. . . . . In the beginning of his reign, that he might awe the delinquents by the terror of example, he was most inclined to punish by deprivation of limb; afterwards by mulct. Thus, in consequence of the rectitude of his conduct, as is natural to men, he was venerated by the nobility, and beloved by the common people. . . . . Nor, indeed, was he ever singled out for the attack of treachery, by reason of the rebellion of any of his nobles, through means of his attendants, except once. . . . . With this exception, secure during his whole life, the minds of all were restrained by fear, their conversation by regard for him. He was of middle stature, exceeding the diminutive, but exceeded by the very tall; his hair was black, but scanty near the forehead; his eyes mildly bright; his chest brawny; his body fleshy: he was facetious in proper season, nor did multiplicity of business cause him to be less pleasant when he mixed in society. Not prone to personal combat, he verified the saying of Scipio Africanus, 'My mother bore me a commander, not a soldier'; wherefore he was inferior in wisdom to no king of modern time, and as I may almost say, he clearly surpassed all his predecessors in England, and preferred contending by counsel rather than by the sword. If he could, he conquered subdued—if it was necessary, with as little as possible. He was free during his whole life from impure desires, for as we have learned from those who were well informed, he was led by female blandishments, not for the gratification of an intimacy, but for the sake of issue . . . . . in this respect the master of his natural inclinations, not the passive slave of lust. He was plain in his diet, rather satisfying the calls of hunger than surfeiting himself by variety of delicacies. He never drank but to allay thirst; execrating the least departure from temperance, both in himself and in those about him. . . . . His eloquence was rather copious than learned; not rapid, but deliberate. His piety towards God is laudable, for he built monasteries in England and in Normandy." Henry of Huntingdon, writing towards the close of the reign of Stephen, gives us an impartial summary of the public opinion respecting King Henry at his death, and a plausible explanation of the change which subsequent events wrought in this estimate. "On the death of the great King Henry, his character was freely canvassed by the people, as is usual after men are dead. Some contended that he was eminently distinguished for three brilliant gifts. These were,—*great sagacity*, for his counsels were profound, his foresight keen, and his eloquence commanding; *success in war*, for, besides other splendid achievements, he was victorious over the King of France; and *wealth*, in which he far surpassed all his predecessors. Others, however, taking a different view, attributed to him three gross vices,—*envy*, which I will say nothing; and *wantonness*, for, like Solomon, he was perpetually enslaved by female seductions. Such remarks were freely bruited abroad. But in the troublesome times which succeeded from the atrocities of the Normans, whatever King Henry had done, either deportedly or in the singular exercise of [illegible] piety, appeared, in comparison, most solemn look whenever the name of the French capital is pronounced in his presence. I wish a few hundreds of the unco'-respectable folks who fancy that life in Paris is always a delirium of dissipation would come over here for a fortnight any July, but more especially this particular July, A. D. 1870. Not only would their preconceived ideas suffer from wholesome modification, but they would probably come to the conclusion, after a week's futile pottering about in search of amusement, that Paris in the Dog-days is about a dull a place of sojourn as you could pick out on the map of Europe—as dull, say, as Bath or Darmstadt. To those who are not being altogether unacquainted with the pleasure-giving resources of Haussmannia and its suburbs, I am not unfrequently gravelled, cornered, and utterly put to shame by certain of my travelling countrymen who, having nothing whatever to do, and having come hither on purpose to do it with all their might, ask me to tell them where they can find "a place to spend a happy day." The weather being hot, such obvious suggestions as "Walk about the Boulevards," "Go up to the top of Notre Dame," or "Do your Louvre conscientiously," fail to meet with enthusiastic appreciation, and, indeed, generally rejected with more or less violent language. The Bois is empty till nightfall, and, moreover, by reason of the drought, is not so carefully watered as to be absolutely free from dust, which, in a normal state of things, is invariably the case. How, putting the native Parisian out of the question, is the intelligent foreigner to improve each shining hour of a long Paris summer day to his own delectation? That is the question; and a hard one it is to solve. Stay! I think I can recommend a plan; but then it only extends over one day, and there be many in a summer; what is one, forsooth, among so many? Still, slightly varying an old proverb, one slice off the loaf is better than no bread—an oasis is the more keenly appreciable by reason of the surrounding desert. There is a receipt against boredom, warranted available for six hours out of any day between the months of June and September, *inclusive*, in the good city of Paris.

It is very simple. Breakfast at Bonvallet's, and spend the afternoon at the Buttes de Chaumont. Bonvallet's is by way of being extramural, and its very name hints at holiday, for it is a long way from that part of Paris where foreigners most do congregate. It is past the Château d'Eau, somewhere in the Quarter du Temple; but a cab from the Grand Hôtel, stimulated by prospects of copious *pourboire*, will take you to it in less than half an hour, and the drive through five smart Boulevards is a cheerful one, freshening to the appetite. Bonvallet's is one of the most comprehensive restaurants in Paris; in the matter of "particular cabinets" more so even than the Moulin Rouge. It owns a large, well-shaded garden, with *treillage* and fountain all complete—the fountain, by the way, being in a state of abeyance owing to the paucity of water, which threatens to prohibit Paris from washing its face, *faute de mieux*, unless we have some rain very soon. There are plenty of large dining-rooms, bright with mirrors and gay with flowers, downstairs, and upstairs there are cabinets—my word! but they are cabinets! One, *de tout luxe*, as the polite proprietor informed me—and he was right—of black and gold, mystical and Venetian, splendid but gloomy. One, blue and silver, in the Regency manner, voluptuous and debonnaire. Another, pink turned up with fawn-colour, very tender and seductive. Others, of all conceivable colour, combinations, and decorative periods—all supplied with luxurious sofas and small tables, suggestive of supper for two. At Bonvallet's the *cuisine* is above praise, the wines unimpeachable, the service swift, intelligent, and quiet. He who has not eaten of Bonvallet's *homard sauté à l'Americaine* and drunk of his Moutonne or Meursault has still a deep joy in prospect. There is an old waiter, too, of vast experience in prandial combinations, but not soured by it and hating whilst he advises—oh! no; on the contrary, genially insinuating suggestions of high artistic merit, and respectfully exultant when you adopt his views—as you will, if you be wise. Bonvallet's is indeed a fertile and sympathetic subject, over which one could linger with affectionate enthusiasm; but on the present occasion he is only the preface, or rather initiatory chapter of our "party of pleasure." We must away to the mountain's brow, otherwise the Buttes de Chaumont. On leaving Bonvallet's, I recommend the happy holiday-maker to take another cab; firstly, because, after such a breakfast as he will have eaten, if he is the sort of man I take him for, he will not yearn for a long walk through some of the grubbiest and most odorous of Paris; and secondly, because he will infallibly lose his way if he attempt to discover the Buttes on foot. There are canals to be traversed, curly streets to be threaded, and long blank walls to be coasted; in short, the country you cross is a blending of Belleville and La Villette, neither of them an apetising neighbourhood, Paul de Kock nevertheless and notwithstanding. After an interval of twisting about and jolting over a pavement the surface of which is vehemently expressive of a subterraneous storm, you get somehow into the Rue Lafayette. Now, there are a good many long streets in different parts of the world, but most of them end somewhere. So, I suppose, does the Rue Lafayette; indeed, it has been described to me by persons authoritative in matters topographical as commencing at the New Opera House and finishing in Germany, or, at least, on the right bank of the Rhine. However this may be, it certainly appears interminable, look which way you will, up or down it, as you approach La Villette. Presently, however, just as you have begun to regret that you left your passport at your hotel and forgot to provide yourself with letters of credit on the chief bankers of Central Europe before starting on your morning's expedition, you turn off to the right, and pass into a sort of debateable region, dotted with drinking booths, gingerbread tents, and other gipsey-like tenements. On one of these is a device or announcement referring to the mission of its occupants that is alike ingenious and poetical—"Secours contre la Soif"—succour against thirst—surely a subtle hint to passers-by that they would do well to take a modest quencher. A little farther on are the Buttes de Chaumont.

I forbear even abridging the history of these hillocks, which may be purchased at the great gate for three-halfpence. What they may have been in former ages does not, perhaps, so much matter, after all; but what they are now is something so charming, tasteful, and in every way attractive, that I cannot but marvel at the indifference and neglect with which the Parisians treat them. In a word, the Buttes de Chaumont have been converted by landscape gardeners of genius into the most beautiful People's Park in the world. Every advantage has been taken of the inequalities natural to the locality, and these have been shaped, clothed with verdure, and adorned with trees and flowers in such wise as to afford the eye a series of pictures, one prettier than the other. There is a lake, in the centre of which an enormous conical rock—flanked by a lesser one of similar shape, like a stone baby—springs up sheer from the water to a great height, and is surmounted by a pavilion that commands an extensive view of the surrounding country as well as of Paris. This rock is bound to the mainland by a magnificent stone arch; and the lake is fed by a waterfall, made to tumble so naturally over groups of granite blocks into a lofty cavern, from whose vaulted roof huge stalactites depend, that one can hardly believe it to be the result of a costly arrangement of conduit-pipes and masonry. The "Buttes," whose irregular masses of sandstone, are covered with mantles of velvety green turf, kept fresh and bright by an ingenious system of watering hitherto unkown to your correspondent. Jointed metal tubes are laid along the surface of the grass; they are pierced at intervals of about two inches with small holes, from which, the water being turned on at full strength, feathery showers as fine as the finest rain spirt freely, and thoroughly moisten the turf. These tubes are moveable, and a few of them in a very short time suffice to water a large superficies. There are two excellent restaurants in the park; lots of ducks and curious water-fowl; hundreds of comfortable seats; two or three capital carriage-drives; parterres of brilliant flowers without number; hills, valleys, and thickets; broad gravelled terraces under ivy-clad walls that look as if they had been there since the reign of Louis Quinze at least. It is a little fairyland, and the fairies keep it in absolutely perfect order. But it is a long way off, and the Parisians won't take the trouble to look it up. Oddly enough, the tribes that inhabit Belleville and La Villette—ferocious Republicans, of the Communistic denomination—choose to consider that the park has been given them by Imperialism, as a sort of sop in the pan, and make a political point of not paltering with their principles by frequenting it! So the pretty place is nearly always empty but for the few foreigners who have taken heart and summoned up courage to explore its natural features. How our London Republicans would rush to so pleasant a resort! But then, you see, politics do not engross Englishmen so absorbingly as to deprive them of common sense. Let us be joyful that in some respects things are as they are!—*Daily Telegraph.*

THE PRUSSIAN CONTROVERSY ON TACTICAL REFORM.*

(*Saturday Review.*)

In noticing last year the Conférences régimentaires promoted by Marshal Niel at Paris for the advancement of military science, we drew special attention to certain passages in the well-known Berlin pamphlet *Taktische Rückblicke auf* 1866, upon which the French critics mainly relied in impugning the alleged invincibility of Prussian tactics. We quoted the pamphleteer to show the excessive irregularity to which these tactics had led under the practical test of war, and their great tendency to individualize an action into engagements of separate companies, sections, or even files. This irregularity, and the dangers which it involves, very naturally attracted the notice of the Paris writers, who took occasion to extract from such admissions as that "these loose, irregular formations are not to hold good under all circumstances" the moral that the Prussian officers had traded recklessly on the vast superiority of their weapon, and rushed into the use of a system which could not possibly answer when tried before an enemy equally well armed. These admissions of the essayist, made partly in a spirit of exultation, were by no means fully accepted at Berlin, and more than one reply appeared in the press from officers who had served in the campaign, tending to show that the assertions of the anonymous writer were frequently too slight premises to overthrow the cherished traditions of the service. The *Taktische Rückblicke*, however, has survived its critics and been read in some shape by the military public all over Europe, so that Colonel Ouvry has done a tardy, though really useful, service in giving us an authorised translation of this famous essay. English readers are now able to judge for themselves of the merits of the controversy, and of the warmth of the protest which the writer's views have called forth. An essayist who opens his work by general assertions that "its captains of companies are the most precious portion of the whole army," that the ten years' service which must follow before the captain becomes a staff [field] officer "corrodes his freshness, make him listless and no longer fitted to show a personal example to those about him," and who deduces from these premises the startling conclusion that works—than that of this section of the line into fragments, too close for covering themselves as skirmishers, too loose for an effective charge, just recommended to the Prussians by one whose best excuse for his fanciful proposal is that he simply offers it as a contribution to the solution of the general question which his first essay originated. As for his past and present criticisms, and the bitterness of feeling they have produced, as he himself has well said, "a decaying nation may dread to have its weaknesses exposed; with one that is looking forward to a brilliant future, to indicate mistakes is to correct them, and give fresh guarantees for healthy progress."

When Archbishop Whately was engaged one day in his gardening operations, a companion referred, among other matters, to the great revolution in the medical treatment of lunatics introduced by Pinel, who instead of the strait waistcoat and other maddening goads, awarded to each patient healthful and agreeable occupation, including agriculture and gardening. "I think gardening would be a very dangerous indulgence for lunatics," observed Dr. Whately. "How so?" said his friend, surprised. "Because they might grow madder," was the rejoinder.

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

370	Anglia	May 3
1153	The Foundling, Varian—E. Bates & Co.	May 16
	Maggie	May 23
1601	Norah Græme, Cooper—E. Bates & Co.	May 27
913	Ann Millicent, Pack—E. Bates & Co.	May 27
1276	James A. Wright, Morse	May 31
508	France, Exmelin	June 4
750	Parana, England	June 7
1015	Eller Bates, Read—E. Bates & Co.	June 9
1182	Pegasus, Powell	June 9
1247	Lightning, Husband	June 13
1384	Wimbledon, Christie	June 15
838	Brarmar, Griffiths	June 17
1154	James Rowan, Webster	June 17
1393	Waterloo, Kelly	June 19
1476	Atlantic, Mellin	June 30
1207	Maritana, Macdonald	July 6
1262	Victoria Cross. Cowley—Coupland & Co.	July 10
882	Wennington, Davis	

FROM LONDON.

730	Caldera, Jordan	Apr. 15
1055	Crusader, Kelvert	Apr. 30
1257	Jessie Osmond Carnegiee, Bake—Ed. Bates & Co.	May 10
	Queen of Australia, Page	May 11
782	Saladin, Rankin	May 19
1377	Balkamah, Poole—E. Bates & Co.	June 3
1745	Gitana, Stapp	June 9
693	Girvan, Oman	June 13
1103	Seaforth, Jeffery	June 13
507	Finellin, Simpson	June 18
970	Barham Phillips	June 24

FROM HULL.

	Queensbury, Torrance	May 20

FROM NEWPORT.

	R. Wold and Hintfield	May 23

FROM SUNDERLAND.

997	Pleiades, Bellard	Oct. 22
	Olive Mount	June 4

FROM CALCUTTA.

583	William Stewart, Cock	May 27
	Trowbridge—W. Nicol & Co.	June 15
989	Evening Star, Harley—H. Thavur & Co.	June 15
1609	Kingsbridge—W. Nicol & Co.	June 27
694	Myaram Dyaram	June 27
1390	Ticonderoga, Hajee Mahomed Seedick	July 5
1143	Ireshope, Ramsey—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	July 10

FROM NEWPORT.

891	Caranjah, Cleaver	June 1
	Corinna, Cleverly	June 1

FROM CLYDE.

1169	Peveril of the Peak	Mar. 4
986	City of Ningpo	Mar. 31
1936	Africa, Poe	May 15
1800	Maggie Trimble	May 25
675	Dunloe	June 13
930	Compeer, Reid	June 25
1191	City of Madrid, Hardie	June 25
998	County of Nairn, Bain	June 29

FROM CARDIFF.

	Nimrod, Pearce	June 27

FROM AUSTRALIA.

	Landsborough	Dec. 1

FROM NEWCASTLE.

	Harwood	June 1

FROM SUNDERLAND.

	Olive Mount	June 4

FROM SHIELDS.

	Countess	July 7
	Oliver Cromwell	July 1

FROM SINGAPORE.

1414	Underwriter, Wayman	June 3

FROM RANGOON.

474	Camilla	May 4
1401	Cordillera Berry—Wallace & Co.	May 9
848	Anne	May 13
664	Joh Peacock, Finlay	June 9
904	Zuleika, Thomson—Wallace & Co.	June 17
479	Conete, Bernard	June 28
664	Mary Ann, Lovett	June 15

FROM BANGKOK.

	Faize Allum	Apr. 27

FROM COLOMBO.

	M. A. Evans, Davis	May 15

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts—

On London at 6 months' sight	1/11	1/8 per Rupee.	
" " 4 " "	1/11		do.
" " 3 " "	1/10 15/16		do.
" " 2 " "	1/10 13/16		do.
" " 1 " "	1/10 3/4		do.
On demand	1/10 11/16		do.
" Scotland and Ireland			
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers	1/10 5/8		do.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Hongkong and Shanghai.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Customers' Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 12 " " 5 "

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Limited, Bombay, 5th May 1870.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 26th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1869, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Subscribed Capital $50,00,000
Paid-up Capital $35,00,000
Reserve Fund $8,00,000
LONDON BANKERS.—The London and County Bank.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

W. Lennann, Esq., Messrs. Gilman & Co.—Chairman.
Hon. James B. Taylor, Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.—Vice-Chairman.
F. R. Bellilios, Esq., Merchant.
W. H. Forbes, Esq., Messrs. Russell & Co.
George F. Heard, Esq., Messrs. Augustine, Heard & Co.
George L. Holland, Esq., Messrs. John Burd & Co.
A. Joost, Esq., Messrs. Siemssen & Co.
Julius Menke, Esq., Messrs. W. Pustan & Co.
Thomas Pyke, Esq., Messrs. Birley and Co.
Hon'ble H. Rowett, Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co.
Solomon D. Sassoon, Esq., Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons & Co.

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.

CHIEF MANAGER—Victor Kresser, Esq.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Shanghai.	Foochow.	Calcutta.
Hankow.	Yokohama.	Bombay.

London.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

The Bank grants drafts at Current rates of Exchange on the London and the County Bank, London. It also purchases Bills and grants Drafs payable at its various Branches in India, China, and Japan.

INTEREST.

On Fixed Deposits will be allowed, payable half-yearly, as follows:—

12 Months ..... 5 per cent per annum.
6 " ..... 4 do. do.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Any information as to rules of business may be obtained at the office or by letter to the Agent.

R. STEVENSON,
Bombay, 26th May, 1870. Agent in Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Fort, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

THE NATIONAL GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION (Limited).

HEAD OFFICE, 28, QUEEN STREET, EDINBURGH.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE CLERK ARBUTHNOT, Esq., of Mavisbank.
JOHN COOK, Esq., W.S.
CHARLES COWAN, Esq., of Valleyfield.
KENNETH MACKENZIE, Esq., C.A.
JAMES MYLNE, Esq., W.S.
R. E. SCOTT, Esq., C.A.
WILLIAM SMITH, Esq., Actuary, Edinburgh.
Manager.—JAMES WILKIE, Esq., C.A.

This Association provides Security for the Fidelity of Persons in Situations of Trust and Responsibility, and undertakes all descriptions of Guarantee Business at moderate Premiums.

Forms of proposal and every information may be obtained at the Offices of the undersigned, who have been appointed AGENTS of the Association in Bombay.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—

Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,900,000.

Fire premiums for 1859 ..... £228,314
Do. 1861 292,409
Do. 1863 341,968
Do. 1865 414,738
Do. 1867 469,503
Showing an increase over 1859 of £232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for 1860 ..... £78,150
Do. 1862 105,703
Do. 1864 152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurances with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st January 1869.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64.

Subscribed Capital ..... £ 500,000.
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 50,000.
Invested Capital and accumulated Assets... Rs. 84,37,750.

Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street,

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

E. Morriss, Esq. W. F. Hunter, Esq. and
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. C. Peile, Esq.
H. E. Bright, Esq.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

MEDICAL REFEREE.—Dr. F. S. Stedman.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady, progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates which have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring... ... ... £8,050,615- 8-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,693,344-18- 6

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were... ... ... £843,755-15- 4

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... ...